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1977

CATALOGUE OF VIJAYANAGAR COINS IN THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM

By

N. SANKARA NARAYANA, M.A; B.Sc; Dip (Arth.)
Curator for Numismatics, Government Museum, Madras.

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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
1977

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PREFACE

Tbe Madras Government Museum has a valuable collection of coins representing the Various dynasties which ruled different parts of India at different times. The Vijayanagar Empire is among these well represented by a fairly good collection of its coinage. It was at the suggestion of Mr. Mohandas, Retired Assistant Director of Museums, who was a numismatist himself that I took up the preparation of the catalogue of the Vijayanagar Coins in the collection of this Museum.

In the preparation of this catalogue, I found the "Catalogue of Vijayanagar Coins in the Andhra Pradesh Government Museum", by Thiru. N.Ramesan of immense use for reference purpose. The preparation of this catalogue was made possible by the encouragement given by Dt. S.T. Satyamurti, Director of Museums, and I am grateful to him for it. I thank my collegues. Thiru. N. Harinarayana and Thiru. S. Thangavelu who have helped me in weighing the coins

—*N. Sankara Narayana.*

HISTORICAL I.

VIJAYANAGAR.

With the establishment of the Sultanate of Delhi towards the closing period of the twelfth century, the Muslim Power was firmly entrenched in the North and for a hundred years thereafter, they concentrated their attention to North India. The idea of subjugating the South began with the Khiljis.

Garshap Malik, the future Allaud-din, sought the permission of Sultan Jalal-ud-din to lead an expedition against Malwa. He went further south and attacked the Yadava Kingdom of Devagiri. The reigning king Rama Deva surrendered and agreed for peace. Alla-ud-din's campaign was more for plunder rather than extension of his territories. In 1303-1304, Malik Fakhur-ud-din (later Mohammed-bin-Tughlaq) led an army against Warrangal. The Telugu army inflicted heavy loss and defeated him. Again in 1309 Malik Kafur was sent against Warrangal to avenge the defeat sustained by the Imperial army on the earlier occasion. Prataparudra sustained defeat and was forced to open negotiations with the invader. Early next year, Malik Kafur went on another expedition to the South, Dora-samudram, Hoysala and the Pandyan kingdoms.

The political revolution in Delhi put an end to the Khilji rule and ushered in that of the Tughlaq rule. Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq decided to extend the sway of Islam upto Cape Comarin. In 1321, he sent an army against Warrangal led by his son Ulugh Khan. The expedition was not a success. Having been satisfied in replusing the invader, Prataparudra, thought he had secured *peace* from further attack from Delhi. Ghiyasuddin sent large reinforcement to Devagiri and Ulugh led a second expedition against the Kakatiya kingdom. This time Prataparudra sustained defeat and had to negotiate peace. Ulugh Khan sent an expedition to Ma'bar, the country was conquered for a time and brought under the sway of Delhi. At the time of the accession of Mohammed-bin Tughlaq, considerable portions of the South acknowledged the sovereignty of Delhi. The movement for freeing the Deccan from the Muslims may be said to have begun immediately after the Sultan left for Northern India in 1329. The people had never accepted Muslim rule willingly. The revival of Saivism and religious policy of the Sultan and his provincial governors were some of the factors which kindled the liberation movement. Prominent among its leaders were Prolaya Nayaka and his cousin Kapaya Nayaka.

Harihara and Bukka were the sons of Sangama. They were in the employment of Prataparudra II. When the kingdom fell to the Muslims in 1323, they went over to Kampili. When Kampili also fell in 1327, they were taken prisoners to Delhi, where they embraced Islam and became favourites of the Sultan. They were sent to Kampili by the Sultan to deal with the revolt of the Hindus and take over the administration from Malik Mohammed. It is believed that both of them renounced Islam and gave up the cause of Delhi and prepared to set up a Hindu kingdom, which in course of time emerged as the Great Vijayanagar Empire. There are conflicting versions of Muslim historians and Hindu traditions as to what had happened when the brothers arrived in the South, after being deputed by the Sultan.

It is believed that the general anti-Islamic movement during that time had an effect on Harihara and Bukka. The meeting with Vidyaranya (forest of learning) further rekindled the two brothers to serve the cause of their ancestral religion. As K. A. N. Sastri puts it, it needed a spiritual leader of the eminance of Vidyaraya to reveice back Harihara and Bukka to the Hindu fold.

The two Sangama brothers founded a city on the southern bank of Tungabadra and gave the name Vijayanagara (city of Victory) or Vidyanagara (the city of learning), the latter name, probably in honour of Vidyaranya. Harihara I celebrated his coronation on 18th April 1336, in the typical Hindu manner.

In the year 1347, was founded the Muslim Sultanate of the Deccan which posed an immediate threat to the Hindu culture of the South. From the beginning, Vijayanagar kingdom had to fight wars with Bahmani kingdom.

HARIHARA I.

Harihara I was the founder of Vijayanar Empire. He celebrated his coronation in the presence of God Virupaksha on 18th April 1336. He acted as the agent of God Virupaksha. The year 1357, must have been the last year of his reign, as that is the last date when his known inscriptions occur. Harihara I nominated his ablest brother, Bukka I as his successor. Bukka's rule lasted for nearly twenty years (1357–1377). The most important event of Bukka's reign was the overthrow of the Madura Sultanate by his son Kumara Kampana.

Bukka I was succeeded by his son Harihara II who ruled for twenty-seven years (1377–1404). The great Sayana-charya, the brother of Madhava was his Chief Minister. Prince Bukka II son of Harihara II, led two expeditions into Warrangal territory, but nothing significant was achieved. Another achievement during his rule was the expansion of the territory and Krishna became the northern frontier for a time. A fierce battle was fought between the Vijayanagar and the Bahmani kingdoms. Harihara II agreed to an armistice, after paying heavy ransom. After the death of Harihara II in 1404, there was a war of succession and finally Devaraya I became the king and had his coronation on 5th November 1406. Before the accession of Devaraya I, two kings held the throne for a brief period, first Virupaksha who in turn was ousted by Bukka II. Bukka II ruled for two years (1405–1406).

Bukka II and Devaraya I carried out the work of extending the city of Vijayanagar, raising fresh walls and towers and improving the fortification as per Portugese chronicler Nuniz. According Sewell, their great work was the construction of a huge dam across the Tungabadra river. Devaraya was at war with Firoz Shah Bahmani. In the beginning, the war went against Firoz, but ended in peace on terms humiliating to the Hindu king who had to surrender the strategic fort of Bankapur and gave one of his daughters in marriage to the Sultan. But another war fought against the Bahmanis went in favour of Devaraya. Devaraya war succeeded by Vira Vijayaraya. According to Nuniz, Vijaya Raya, did nothing worth recording. The Bahmani king Ahmad Shah started a war against Vira Vijaya Raya and inflicted a defeat on the Vijayanagar king. The victory was accompanied by destruction of temples and colleges of Brahmins. Vira Vijaya Raya had to pay large amount as arrears of tribute.

Vijaya Raya was succeeded by his son Deva Raya II around 1426.

Devaraya II's reign was generally prosperous and during his reign, the Vijayanagar Empire made considerable progress. By 1428, Devaraya annexed Kondavidu and added it to the Vijayanagar Empire. This was followed by the invasion of the Kingdom of Orissa under Gajapati. Devaraya made considerable gains in Kerala, by conquering, defeating the ruler of Quilon and other chieftains. Abdul Razzak visited South India during this period. He states that though the Zamorin was not under the control of the Vijayanagar sovereign, he was afraid of the Vijayanagar monarch. He also states that Devaraya had supremacy over entire South India. According to Nuniz, Devaraya extracted tribute from the rulers of Ceylon, Quilon, etc.

However, Devaraya's relations with the Bahmani kingdom was not happy and the traditional hostility continued.

Devaraya's long reign came to an end with his death in 1446. He was succeeded by Vijayaraya II and then by his own son Mallakarjuna, some time before 1447.

Mallikarjuna was a weak and incompetent ruler and from the period of his accession the kingdom witnessed a period of dissension and decline. Mallikarjuna left behind his infant son Rajasekhara, but the throne was seized by his cousin Virupaksha II.

According to Nuniz, Virupaksha II became a slave of vices, caring more for women, than anything, with the result that the authority of the Central Government continued to decline and total annhilation was prevented by the Provincial Government. Most prominent among them was Saluva Narasimha, the ruler of Chandragiri. Virupaksha II's rule continued till 1485, when he was murdered by his eldest son. The parricide declined the throne and he had his younger brother Prandadevaraya crowned king. The new king had his brothers assasinated to whom he owned his throne. He took to debauchery and neglected the affairs of the State. The only alternative left for Saluva Narasimha for saving the kingdom was to put an end to the old dynasty. Saluva Narasimha, therefore ordered his General Narasa Nayaka to proceed against Vijayanagar and caputure the city. Saluva Narasimha became king about 1486. Much of the time and energy was spent in fighting and subduing warring chieftains. Saluva Narasimha died in 1491 and left behind two sons whom he commanded to the care of Narasa Nayaka. He was succeeded by Immadi Narasimha. After the death of Narasa Nayaka, his place was taken by Immadi Narasa Nayaka, better known as Vira Narasimha. The lawful king Immadi Narasimha was kept as under tutelage, finally assasinated in 1505 and was succeeded by Vira Narasimha who thus put the Tuluva dynasty on the Vijayanagar throne. Vira Narasimha was succeeded by the illustrious king of the Vijayanagar dynasty, Sri Krishnadevaraya.

The reign of Krishnadeva Raya was a glorious chapter in the history of the Vijayanagar Empire. Poets who saw Krishnadevaraya has given a graphic description of the king in the following words. "The king is of medium height and of fair complexion and good figure, rather fat than thin; he has on his face the signs of small pox. He is the most feared and perfect king that could possibly be, cheerful of disposition and very merry; he is one that seeks to honour foreigners and receives them kindly, asking about all their affairs whatever their conditions may be. He is a great ruler and is a man of much justice, but subjects to sudden fits of rage".

When Krishnadevaraya has taken over the reigns of the Vijayanagar Empire, the condition of the Empire was not very happy and steady. He had to encounter the troubles from rebel chieftains of ummatur, the Gajapatis of Orissa, the Muslim pressure from the north, particularly, Bijapur. In addition to all these local pressures, there was the rising power of the Portuguese which was establishing control over the routes and the maritime trade of the West Coast. Krishnadeva Raya handled the situation tactfully. His first task was to repulse the Bahmani forces which invaded his territory in pursuit of the policy of annual jihad. The Muslims started their raid into the Raya's kingdom in 1509, but to their surprise, they realised that it was not so easy a task in the present situation. The progress of the Muslim army was checked at the town of te Diwani and they were defeated in the battle. The citadel of Kovilkonda was taken by Krishnadeva Raya. At the time of this war, the Portuguese Governor Albuquerque offered support in return for Vijayanagar's support for Portuguese against the Zamorin of Calicut; he also promised Arab and Persian horses exclusively to the Vijayanagar Empire. During Krishnadeva Raya's reign, the Vijayanagar empire was at its zenith.

Krishnadeva Raya's military campaigns were brilliant. He invaded Raichur doab and took Raichur fort. After the capture of Raichur, he marched on Gulbarga and took the city from where he marched on Bidar. Krishnadeva Raya undertook an expedition against the rebel chieftain of Ummatur, captured Penukonda and followed up with attacks on Ummatur and Sivasamudram.

Krishnadeva Raya opened the third front against the Orissa ruler who had under his control the coastal district in the east. He sent an army to lay seige to Udayagiri in 1513 and he himself conducted the operation. The seige lasted a year and a half and the fort was taken. On his way back to the capital, Krishna deva Raya with his queens Tirumala Devi and Chinna Devi paid a visit to have a darshan of Lord Venkateswara. Next he directed his operation against Kondavidu and took the fort from Gajapathi after many months. A strong force was sent for capturing Kondapalli. The army sent by Prataparudra met the Vijayanagar forces on the banks of Krishna and he was thoroughly defeated. This compaign effectively completed Raya's conquest of Telengana. Krishnadevaraya next turned his attention to the country of Kalinga. Rajamahendravaram was one of the first cities taken. He continued his campaign till he reached its capital Cuttack. During Krishnadeva Raya's reign the glory of the Vijayanagar Empire was at its zenith.

Krishnadeva Raya distinguished himself not only as a great warrior, but as a great statesmen and administrator. He was a great patron of arts and literature. The grandeur of his court received tributes from foreign visitors.

Krishnadeva Raya was succeeded by Achyuta Raya. On the whole Achuyta Raya's reign was spent in a struggle against adverse situation, marked by internal revolts, foreign agression, intrigues and ambitions of Rama Raya. The neighbouring kingdoms which suffered defeats under Krishnadeva Raya, felt a sigh of relief after his death. Ismail Adil Khan once again invaded Raichur doab and seized Raichur and Mudgal before Achyuta Raya could save it. The attempts of Gajapathi ruler, the Sultan of Golgconda, Quli Qutb Shah's bid to seize Kondavidu were foiled. Achyuta Raya agreed to share the power

with Rama Raya who was always causing trouble to him. Much of Achyuta Raya's time was spent facing internal troubles and external aggressions. Achyuta was succeeded by his son Venkata I. As Venkata I was not yet of age his maternal uncle Salavaraju Tirumala became regent. Varadadevi, the queen had no confidence in her brother. So she sought the help of Adil Khan. But by that time Tirumala bought of the Sultan. As a counter move, Rama Raya set at liberty Sadasiva Raya from prison at Gutti and procla imed him emperor. Though Sadasiva Raya was the king, the real power was vested with Rama Raya.

Rama Raya was a shrewd politician and he tried to set one against the other and thereby weaken their power. The Muslim kings of Deccan who realized this, joined together in order to have a united front against the growing power of Vijayanagar Empire. The Sultan of Ahmadnagar was responsible to bring about this alliance between the Muslim kings. Rama Raya who had come to know of the Muslim confederacy summoned all his people to help him. Adil Shah demanded Raichur, Mudgal, etc., and Rama Raya naturally refused the Sultan's demand and expelled the Muslim Ambassador from his Court.

All this resulted in a battle between the Muslim kings of the Deccan and the Vijayanagar which had a tremendous impact on the history of South India. The great Vijayanagar Empire which acted as a bulwark for two centuries against the Muslims was shattered. The battle was started on January 5, 1565 A.D. at a place called Raksa Tagdi. Rama Raya was caught and was brought to Nizam Shah, who cut off his head and showed it to all troops on the point of a lance. The Hindus when they saw their leader got killed, lost their morale and in addition to this two Muslims Generals who were serving under Rama Raya deserted their positions at that crucial moment. After the defeat, the Muslim armies who were bent upon destroying the Vijayanagar Empire, occupied the great city started destroying it systematically by loot, plunder and *descecretion.*

Though the battle of Raksas Tagdi or Tallikota worked havoc and appeared to be disastrous for the Vijayanagar empire, it did not mean the extinction of the noble empire. The Vijayanagar empire continued to exist for a century or more there afterwards. In 1568 A. D. Sadasiva Raya undertook a tour of the Southern parts of the empire and received respects from the feudatories. It is seen from the epigraphic evidence that Sadasiva Raya died round about 1570 A.D. His name occurs in inscription till 1576.

After Rama Raya was taken prisoner and killed by his captor, Nizam Shah, the capital fell into the hands of the invading army. Tirumala made good his escape. The city was systematically plundered. The noble city never recovered from the blow and Tirumala's attempt to revive the glory of the city appear to have been unsuccessful. Tirumala had himself crowned emperor in 1570 After Tirumala, Sriranga I began to rule the Kingdom Sriranga began to rule from 1572, though his father continued to live in retirement. He continued the work of restoration, but there were many impedements. He could not make any spectacular success in establishing the Kingdom on firm footing due to division of the empire. Further the dissension among the nobles weakened the empire. When Sriranga died in 1585, leaving behinds no issue, he was succeeded by his brother Venkata.

After ascending the throne, the first task of Venkata was his attempt to recover the territory lost to Golconda. In Golconda, Mohamed Quli Qutb Shah succeded Ibrahim in 1580. Venkata strirred up trouble against him in the Kondavidu territory Qulireplied by seizing the whole of Kurnool and parts of the Cuddapah and Anantapur districts and marching towards Punukonda itself. Venkata continued his attacks on the Sultan of Golconda. Venkata tried to restore the prosperity of the villages in the northern districts which has suffered from renewed muslim onslaughts. He died in the year 1614. He nominated Sriranga, his nephew as his Successor. Venkata II had several wives but he had no son. One of his favourite queens borrowed a baby from one of her maids and called him her own and that created some problem. Sriranga was harsh and he alienated the sympathies of his nobles. The nobles fell into two camps one supporting the claim of Sriranga and the other supporting the so called son of Venkata's favourite queen. Venkata's favourite queen's brother Jagga Raya took up the cause of his sister's so called son. Velugotiyachama supported Sriranga. Jagga Raya seized and threw Sriranga and all the members of his family into prison. Yachama hatched a plan to liberate Sriranga. Some how Yachama's plan leaked to Jagga Raya who had Sriranga and his whole family killed.

The wanton destruction of the royal family created horror in the whole kingdom and Jagga Raya and his henchmen came to be hated. Ramadeva, the sole survivor of the family had the sympathy and Yachman after defeating Jagga Raya declared Ramadeva as emperor.

Ramadeva nominated his cousin Peda Venkata, a great grandson of Rama Raya to succeed to the throne. But Timma Raya, a paternal uncle of Rama thought his claim for the throne was more justified. Timma Raya seized the Government from Venkata III. But Timma Raya was looked upon as an usurper. Prince Sriranga, son of Chinna Venkata younger brother of Venkata III took up the cause of his uncle, beat Timma and made him accept Venkata's claim to the throne. Sriranga who championed the cause of Venkata II plotted against Venkata III, The Sultan of Golconda who was watching the disunity and the course of events sent an army in April 1642, to annex as much territory as possible from the Hindu Empire, which was in the last stages of dissolution. Venkata himself retired to the jungles and he died on 10th October 1641.

Venkata III had no children and he was succeeded by Sriranga III. Sriranga III made himself the King on the 29th October 1642. He himself had to face nobles who were against him. He had to fight against the muslim and he faced defeat after defeat at the hands of the muslims. He died in 1672. That was end of the Aravidu dynasty.

VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE AND ITS POLICY ON RELIGION.

At the begining of the fourteenth century, India south of the Vindyas, consisted of four powerful kingdoms fighting with each other and they were the Yadavas of Devagiri, the Kakatiyas of Warangal the Hoysalas of Dwarasamudram and the Pandyas of the extreme South. It was at this juncture that the Sultans of Delhi began to meddle in the affairs of the South Indian Kingdoms and ultimately to subjugate them. The Muslim occupation of South India was a period of tyranny and Ibn Batuta writes that Ghiyas ud-dim was "a fiend in human shape". The Hindu temples were the targets of muslim attacks. Thus the Mohamadan occupation of South India and their act of tyranny had created the

necessity of unity among the Hindus and a united action to stem the tide of Muhamadan aggression. It was in these circumstances that the Vijayanagar Empire was born and it played an important part in defending the Hindu faith in the south.

The religious policy of the Vijayanagar empire had considerable impact on their coinage and it is in their coins that we come across for the first time in the south iconographic representations of deities. As said earlier, the foremost aim of the Vijayanagar empire was to preserve the Hindu religion and dharma from the onslaughts of Islam and this is amply reflected on their coins.

The early kings of the Vijayanagar empire, were Saivas, but the later sovereigns became staunch Vaishnavas with a predilection for Lord Venkateswara of Tirupathi in preference to Sri Virupaksha of Vijayanagar. The members of the early Sangama dynasty were Saivas following the Kashmir school of Saivism and were known by the name of the Pasupathy (I). The members of the Tuluva dynasty, Krishnadeva Raya Achyuba Raya and Sadasiva Raya patronised Vaishnavism. Though Krishnadeva Raya was a staunch Vaishnava, he showed equal patronage to Siva temples also. When Krishnadeva Raya went to Tirupati, in A.D. 1514, he bathed the God, Lord Venkatesa in gold with 30,000 gold pieces (II) Achyuta Raya was an ardent follower of Sri Vaishnavism. It is seen from his generous gifts to temples and institutions both Saivite and Vaishnavite that he showed equal patronage to both sects, in the first half, but in the later period his leanings were more pronounced towards Vaishnavism. Sri Vaishnavism received greater patronage from the kings of the Aravidu dynasty. Tirumala I made the Tulabhara and other gifts at Kanchi, Srirangam, Seshachala (Tirupati), Kanakasabha (Chidambaram) and Ahobhaladri. Sri Ranga was also a staunch Vaishnava.

VIJAYANAGAR COINAGE AS GLEANED FROM INSCRIPTIONS AND FOREIGN TRAVELLERS' ACCOUNTS.

Inscriptions and foreign travellers' accounts are invaluable sources for the study of Vijayanagar coinage. There are a number of references to names of coins such as Panam, Gadyana; Varaha, pons, etc., in the Vijayanagar inscriptions. Besides these inscriptions, the accounts left by the foreign chroniclers like Paes, Nuniz, Barboza, Abdur Razzak, Farishta to mention a few are very helpful to have a glimpse of the monetary system which was in vogue in the Vijayanagar Empire during that period. The names of those coins occur in inscriptions refering to the taxes. It may be sufficient to cite the examples of a few inscription of the Vijayanagar period which make mention of the name of coins.

An inscription refers to a tax on a tums of land as 8 varahas. (1) There are innumerable references to Panam in the Vijayanagar inscriptions. References to professional taxes are found in the inscriptions. Details of levy of tax are clearly given; for instance, the rate of tax for each goldsmith, blacksmith or carpenter was 5 panams, each chief potter 5 panam, each chief washerman 5 panam. (2) Devaraya II gave an order to Srigirinatha

I. Administration and social life under Vijayanagar by T.V. Mahalingam, University of Madras—1943—Printed at the C.S. Press, Madras, P. 321.

II. Administration and social life under Vijayanagar by T.V. Mahalingam, University of Madras—1940—Printed at the C.S. Press, Madras, P. 323.

(1) 21 of 1927-28.

(2) 59 of 1914, Report 1915, paragraph 44.

of Chandragiri giving him permission to remit the *jodi* of 13 pons (varahans) at 6¼ panams or 1,316¼ panams at 10 panam per pon so that the amount might be used for the temple of the Porerriperumal 1.

An inscription in Mulbagal taluk registers that Mulurayi Hariyappa has given to a merchant by name Sankappasethi, a Sasana remitting the fixed rent of 2 *hana* on condition that he presented every day 2 belte leaves to the temple at Mulugayi (2).

Apart from the inscription, the different names of the coins which probably constituted different denominations and of different metals are found mentioned in their accounts. Paes who was in Vijayanagar empire in 1520 informs us that Krishnadevaraya put in his treasury every year ten million pardaoe after meeting his own expenses and the expenses of his 12,000 wives (3). According Varthema, "This king of Narasinga is the king I have ever seen." He also says that "His Brahmins, that is his priests say that he possess a revenue of 12,000 pardaoe per day" (4).

COINAGE IN VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE.

One of the remarkable contributions of the Vijayanagar Empire was the great improvement in the currency system in South of India. "The matrix was adopted to the exclusion of the punch. A uniform weight standard of the pagoda was introduced, the shape and metallic values of the different coins were fixed and the coinage in general was sub-divided into several denominations (5).

Panchamukhi in his article on Vijayagar writes, "From the Parasara Madhaviya, a copious commentary written by Madhava on the text of Parasara Smrithi, it may be gathered that Harihara issued an order that the taxes should be remitted in money instead of kind. This led to the coming of several fraction to suit the requirements of administration(6); "Among the administrative reforms of Madhava, the prime minister under Harihara II", writes Panchamukhi, "introduction of the nagari alphabet in the public records and on the legends of the coins (Elliot CSI 0·95)" (6). It is observed that nagari was used extensively though the language was Kannada. The numerous symbols found on the coins afford rich material for the study of the religious persuation of the sovereign.

The dynasticwise as well as sovereignwise analysis would show that the Vijayanagar kings have gradually become votaries of Vaishnavism. The founders of the Vijayanagar kingdom Harihara I and Bukka I adopted the Hanuman device on their coins. By the time Harihara II occupied the throne of the Vijayanagar Empire, it was well established and Harihara II issued coins with a variety of symbols such as a Bull, Sraswati-Brahma and Umamaheswara. The later rulers of the Sangama dynasty introduced the elephant device on their coins. The new device, namely, the elephant issued by the later rulers

(1) 172 of 1916, Report 1916—Paragraph 140.
(2) E.C. X Mb. 20.
(3) Sewell, page 282.
(4) Jones, Varthema, page 129.
(5) Vijayanagar Centenary Volume p. 107.
(6) Panchamukhi—Vijayanagar Sex Centenary.

does not seem to have any significance, political or religious. This device was introduced by Devaraya II and it is explained by the king being an adept in elephant hunting and his assuming the title Gajabintekara (1).

The coins of Devaraya II, especially the copper issues contain the representation of the scene of the king fighting the elephant and ultimately subduing the animal (M.A.R.) (2).

It is not possible to say with certainty about the coinage of the Saluva kings.

The coins of the Tuluva kings exist in considerable quantity. The most powerful king of the Tuluva dynasty was Krishnadeva Raya and his coins in gold and copper are well represented in the Government Museum, Madras.

The Andhra Pradesh Government Museum have a good collection of Vijayanagar coins.

The coins of Krishnadeva Raya can be classified on the basis of their devices under the following types :—

(1) Venkatesa

(2) Siva and Parvati

(3) Balakrishna

(4) Bull

(5) Garuda

It is evident from the device found on the coins of Krishna deva Raya that he was under the influence of Vaishnavism. But he continued the Siva Parvati type, which according to Panchamukhi was out of regard for the family deity (2). Achyutha Raya issued coins with the device of Gandaberunda both in copper and gold. Though Sadasiva, the very name implies that he had leanings towards Saivism, revived the Garuda and Lakshmi Narayana types.

The sovereigns of Aravidu dynasty were staunch Vaishnavites as is evident from their family deity Lord Venkatesa of the Tirumalai hills (3) Their devices on the coins also may be cited as evidence of their strong leaning towards Vaishnavism.

The following are the types of coins of the Araviduldynasty;—

Tirumala Raya.
(1) Sri Rama
(2) Conch and discus
(3) Garuda
(4) Boar
(5) Elephant
(6) Bull
(7) Visnu and Lakshmi seated with the kings, held folded.

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(1) Vijayanagar Sex Centenary Volume—Panchamukhi.
(2) Vijayanagar Sex Centenary volume—Panchamukhi.
(3) Vijayanagar Sex Centenary volume.

Sri Ranga Raya.—
Venkatesa

Venkatapathi Raya II
(1) Venkatesa standing as at Tirumalai
(2) Garuda
(3) Hanuman

Sri Ranga Raya II.— Bull couching

Venkatapathi Raya III.—Venkatesa with consorts

The study of the reverse of a coin is as important as the obverse. The legend on a coin is particularly useful for it can throw some light on the name of the king who issued the coin, the language employed for, the legend and also for studying the plalaeolography. It is interesting to note that the founders of the Vijayanagar kingdom Harihara I and Bukka I have employed Kannada script for their legend on coins. The adoption of the Kannada language for their legend and the emblem of Hanuman and Garuda by the founders of Vijayanagar points to the fact that the family had greater affinities with the Kannada language and Karnataka where the Kadambas with the Hanuman flag and the Yadavas with the Garuda ensign had held away over two centuries. (1) Gradually Nagari was substituted for Kannada in coins during and after the reign of Harihara II.

There was alround improvement in the coinage in the Vijayanagar period. Coins were issued in gold, copper and silver, through silver coins are not procurable. The Government Museum, Madras has not any silver coin belonging to the Vijayanagar empire in its collection.

Inscriptions on stone, copper plate grants and the accounts of the foreign chroniclers who visited the Vijayanagar Empire in the contemporary period are the main sources of information on Vijayanagar coinage. During the Vijayanagar period the coinage was divided into several denominations, both in gold and copper. The following are the principal coins in gold and copper as glanced from the literary sources (including inscriptions).

Adopted from Panchamukhis article in Vijayanagar Centuary Volume.

Gold—
(1) Gadyana, Varaha, Pon or Pagodas
(2) Pratapa, Mada or Madai.
(3) Keti
(4) Pana
(5) Haga

Silver—
(1) Tara

Copper—
(1) Pana
(2) Jital
(3) Kasu.

(1) Panchamukhi. Vijayanagar Centuary Volume.

Abdur Razak reports the following coinage which according to him was in existence during the time of Devaraya II.

Gold—
(1) Varaha
(2) Partab ½ Varaha.
(3) Fanam 1 10 Partab.

Silver—
Tar—1/6 Fanam

Copper—
1/3 Tar.

The next point which deserves consideration is the weight standard of the different coins like, Gadyana, Pagoda, Varaha, Kasu, Jitel etc., and how they are related to each other. Even this information is gleaned from the literary sources and particularly the accounts left by the foreign travellers who visited the kingdom during that time.

Gadyana, Varaha or Pagoda denote the same coin ; weighing about fifty to fifty-two grains in the Vijayanagar period. 1 The term Gadyana appears in the inscriptions of Northern India also[2]. According to Yagnavallkya, the Gadyana is a weight equal to 32 gunjas or 62 grains approximately. Gradually it began to be used in the sence of a coin weighing about 60-65 grains which during the Vijayanagar times was standerdised to 50 to 52 grains. The figures of Varaha and Durga also figured on some of the coins. The coin was known as Varaha and we get some information about it from the accounts of foreign chroniclers who visited the empire. According to Barbosa, Pardao was coined in certain cities of the kingdom of Narsinga and it was round in shape and made in a mould.

Three types of Varahas are known to have been in existence and they were Ghatti-varaha[3], Doddavaraha[4] and Suddhavaraha. The last mentioned appears to have been the same as ordinary Varaha of weight of about 52 grains. The doddavaraha was twice in value as well as in weight of a Gadyana or varaha. In Elliots " coins of South India ", was published the figure of a coin weighing 119·7 grains issued by Sri Krishnadeva Raya[5] Mention is also made of Cakra gadyana, Cakra Varaha and Kati gadyana in an inscription. According to Abdul Razak, a gadyana, was equal to ten Pons[7]. Whereas according to Varthema it was equal to twenty Pons. From this we may presume that the gadyana to which Varthema referred to was doddavaraha. Barbosa writes that the Pardao (Pagoda) was equal to three hundred and twenty reis whereas Paes is of the opinion that it was equal to three hundred and sixty reis[9].

(1) Epigraphica Indica - Vol. VII P. 130.
(2) Kuruspal stone insciptias of Sameswara, Saka 1019, E. I. Vol. X P. 37.
(3) S. I. I. IV. Nos. 274 and 279.
(4) S. I. I. VII. No. 108.
(5) Plate III. 112.
(6) S. I. I. Vol. IV. No. 262, VII No. 298.
(7) Elliot History of India IV. P. 109.
(8) Barbosa, IP. 191,
(9) Sewell.

Pratapa was another coin which was current during the Vijayanagar period. The Pratapa or Partab was possibly half-a-gadyana. It appears that Kati was also a gold coin and was one-fourth of a varaha and an epigraph of A.D. 1463 states that four Katis was equal to one varaha[2].

The only silver coin of which any reference is traceable was the tar. Abdur Razak says that the tar was one-sixth of panam[3].

The copper coins of the Vijayanagar period occur in considerable quantity. Adbul Razak mentions only one coin and that is jital. Besides that, other copper coins which were believed to have been existence were Pana and Kasu; but nothing is definitely known about its value.

It was stated earlier that during the Vijayanagar period the currency system in South India was well organised. This fact is amply borne by the fact that the coins were issued in gold and copper, the weight was standardised and the coins were divided into, several denominations. It is further corroborated by the fact that the Vijayanagar coins. both gold and copper, especially the gold coins have regular shape, uniform weight and very clear legends. For achieving certain standards in minting coins, well organised mints are necessary.

THE SYMBOLS AND LEGENDS ON COINS OF VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE.

The symbols and legends on coins are very useful for ascribing a coin to a particular dynasty or a particular king in whose period it was issued with some amount of certainly. A large number of Vijayanagar coins bear both the symbol and legend on them which facilitates the identification of the coins.

The Vijayanagar rulers have issued a number of types of coins with different symbols on the obverse.

Harihara I.

Two types of coins issued by Harihara I bear on the obverse the effigy of Garuda and Hanuman with the legend on the reverse.

Coins with the figure of Hanuman.

Obverse—The figure of Hanuman.

Reverse—Three line legend in Kannada with rules between the lines.

Sri vi
ra ha ri
ha ra

Another type with nagari legend in two lines—Hari, Hara.

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(1) Indian Art XX Nos. 7 and 8 E.C. XI MK· 31.

(2) E. C. VIII IVg 62.

(3) Major India P. 26.

Coins with the figure of Garuda.

Obverse—Garuda.

Reverse—Legend in Kannada in three lines with rules between the lines.

Sri vi
ra Hari
Hara.

Bukka I.

The coins of Bukka have on their obverse the figure of Hanuman :—

Obverse — The figure of Hanuman.

Reverse — Legend in Kannada in three lines as follows :—

Sri Vi.
Ra Bu Ka.
ra ya.

In another type the obverse : has the figure of Hanuman and on the reverse the legend in nagari as follows :

Vi ra bu.
kka pa ti.
ra ya.

Harihara II.

The reign of Harihara II was an important period in the glorious chapter of Vijayanagar History. It was during his times many progressive measures were introduced.

Harihara II issued many types of coins with the figures of Hindu deities on them. The figures of Brahma, Vishnu and Siva were represented on his coins. Harihara II introduced the legend pratapa on coins instead of Vira which was the word used on the coins by his predecessors. The word Pratapa possibly sounds more majestic. It is possible that Harihara II was the first king to have issued Partaba Varahas or half Varahas (1).

Harihara II issued Uma Mahesvara, Lakshmi Narayana, Saraswati Brahma types of coins.

Obverse.—Siva and Parvati seated and both have kiritas on their heads. Siva has four arms, in one of the left hands he holds a trisula, and the other hand embracing the goddess. He holds a drum or damaru in one of the right hands while other hand is in Abhaya mudra or the gesture of protection. Sun and Moon are prominently shown.

(1) A. P. Government Archaeological series No. 4 — A Catalogue of Vijayanagar coins of the A.P. Government Museum, N. Ramesan, p. 55.

Reverse—A legend in nagari in three lines with rules between the lines.

Sri pra
Ta pa Hari
Hara.

Coins with the figure of Lakshmi Narayana.

Obverse.—Vishnu and Lakshmi are seated side by side. Vishnu has in his right hand a cakra having flames and a canka in the left hand. The other left hand is held round the waist of Lakshmi, while the other one is in abhaya mudra.

Legend.—Sri Pra
Ta Pa Ha ri
Ha ra.

Coins with the figures of Lakshmi Narasimha.

This type is a very rare one and only one specimen is found in the British Museum collection (1).

Coins with the figure of Bull (Vrishabha).

Obverse—The figure of a humped bull inside a dotted circle Sun and Moon.

Reverse—Legend in nagari
Pra ta pa
Ha ri Ha ra.

Devaraya I.

Coins with the figure of Uma Mahesvara.

Obverse—Siva seated with his consort Uma on the left thigh and the Lord holding a trident and a damaru (drum) in two hands, while the third hand is shown embracing Parvati and the fourth one in abhaya mudra.

Reverse.—Legend in nagari reads as follows :—

Sri pra
Ta pa de va
ra ya.

Coins with the figure of Lakshmi Narayana.

Obverse—Vishnu seated on a Padmasana with his consort Lakshmi on his lap. He holds a Sankha and a cakra in his upper hands.

(1) Ramesan.—A catalogue of Vijayanagara coins in the A.P. Museum.— p. 57.

Reverse.—Legend in nagari which reads as follows :—

Sri Pre
ta pa De va
ra ya.

Coins with the figure of Vrishabha (Bull).

The figure of caprisoned Vrishabha or bull within a dotted circle, sometimes to the right and some times to the left. Crescent Moon and Sun above. There are a few varieties in this type of coins.

Obverse.—Bull within a dotted circle.

Reverse.—Legend in nagari which reads

Sri De va
Raya.

Coins with the figure of Bull with Kannada Legend.

Obverse.—A humped bull with crescent Moon and Sun above. In some coins there is a letter 'De' in nagari above the bull. The letter 'De' perhaps stands for Devaraya (1). The letter 'De' may also stand for the first letter of the mint.

Coins with the figure of Bull and the legend Nilakanta.

Obverse.—Bull within a dotted circle. Nagari letter 'De' and Sun and Moon above.

Reverse.—Legend in nagari in three lines which reads Sri Nilakantha.

Sri
Ni la kan
tha.

RAMACHANDRA I.

There is one coin of this king in the British Museum. It has the figure of an elephant on the obverse (2).

VIJAYARAYA I.

Obverse.—Vrishabha or bull in a dotted circle.

Reverse.—Legend in Kannada charactors

Sri Ja ya
Ra ya.

DEVARAYA II.

Coins with the figure of elephant type (1).

Obverse.—In a circle the figure of an elephant.

Reverse.—A daggers and a legend in nagari which reads as follows :—

De va
Ra ya

(1) N. Ramesan— Vijayanagar coins in A.P. Museum.

(2) N. Ramesan—Catalogue of Vijayanagar coins in the A.P. Museum. P. 61.

Type 2.

Obverse :—Elephant within a circle.

Reverse :—A legend in Kannada in three lines Sri De va Ra ya (3)

Type 3.

Obverse :—Elephant within a circle with the letter 'la' above.

Reverse :—Legend in nagari which reads as follws :—

Sri De.
Va Ra ya.

Type 4.

Obverse :—An elephant within a dotted circle with the dagger above and a legend "Yata" or "Gajam"—(1)

Type 5

Obverse : –Figure of an elephant.

Reverse : –A dagger with Sankha to the left and chakra to the right. Above the Sankha and Chakra the legend is Sri Deva and below there is Raya[2].

Type 6

Obverse :—A caprisoned elephant within a circle with the Kannada letter 'above' it.

Reverse :—Legend in nagari in three lines which reads as follows :—[3]

Pra ta
Pa de va
ra ya

Type 7.

Obverse :—The figure of an elephant with the sun above.

Reverse :— The legend in nagari which reads as follows :—[4]
Sri De va
ra ya ga sa be
ta ka ra

(3) N. Ramesan— catabogue of Vijayanagar coins in ihe A. P. Museum. P. 63
1. Vijayanagar coins in the A. P. Museum, Ramesan P. 63
2. Do. Do. P. 63
3. Do. Do. P. 63
4. Do. Do. P. 64

Type 8.

Obverse—The figure of an elephant. The letter 'De' in nagari above the elephant.

Reverse—Legend in nagari which reads as follows.—[1]

Ra ya
Ga ja gan da
be run da.

Type 9.

Obverse—King with a spear fighting the elephant.

Reverse—Legend in nagari which reads as follows—[2]

Ra ya
Ga ja gan da
be run da

Type 10.

Obverse—The figure of Siva and Parvati.

Reverse—Legend in nagari.

Sri pra
ta pa de va
ra ya.

VIJAYARANGA II.

Obverse—In a dotted circle the figure of an elephant Sankha and Chakra above.

Reverse—A legend in Kannada

Vi ja
dagger between the Sun and Moon
Ya ra ya

MALLIKARJUNA.

Obverse—The figure of an elephant with Kannada letter Sri above.

Revserse—Legend in three lines in Kannada.[3]

Ma lli
ka rju na ra
ya lu

Obverse—Elephant within a circle of dots.

Reverse—In a circle of dots in three line in Kannada.[4]

I mma
di De va
ra ya.

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[1] Vijayanagar coins in A.P. Museum—N. Ramesan—P. 64
[2] Do. Do. P. 64
[3] Do. Do. P. 65
[4] Do. Do. P. 65

SALUVA DYNASTY.

The coins of the kings of this dynasty are practically unknown.

TULUVA DYNSATY.

The coins of Vira Narasimha are not in existence. But however there is a coin with the figure of Narasimha on the obverse with a legend in Kannada which reads Narasimha[1].

KRISHNADEVA RAYA.

Coins with Venkateswara on the obverse.

Obverse— Figure of Lord Venkateswara.

Reverse — Legend in nagari which reads as follow:—
Sri
Kri shna ra
ya.

Coins with the figure of Uma Mahesvara.

Obverse—Lord Siva seated along with Goddess Uma.

Reverse—Legend in nagari which reads as follows :—
Sri
Kri shna ra
ya.

Coins with the figure of Balakrishna.

There are variations in the Balakrishna type of coins of Krishna deva raya and they have been enumerated by Ramesan[2].

Obverse—Figure of Balakrishna.
Reverse :—Sri Pra
ta pa krishna
ra ya.

Coins with the figure of Vrishabha.

Obverse —Figure of Vri shaba within a dotted circle.

Reverse —Legend in nagari which reads as follows:—
Sri Kri shna
Ra ya.

Coins with the figure of Garuda.

Obverse—Figure of Garuda.

Reverse—Legend in nagari which reads as Sri Pratapa krishna raya.

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(1) Elliot—Coins of S. India P. 95
(2) Vijayanagar coins in A.P. Museum—Ramesan.

ACHYUTA RAYA.

Only one type of Achyuta Raya coin is known. It has on the obverse the figure of a double headed eagle known as Gandaberunda shown carrying in its beaks and claws elephants.

Obverse :—Gandaberunda.

Reverse :—Sri pra
ta pa chyu ta
raya.

SADVSIVA RAYA.

Coins with the figure of Lakshmi Narayana.

Obverse :—Lord Vishnu and the Goddess Lakshmi seated on a raised pedestal.

Reverse :—Legend in nagari which reads as follows :—
Sri pra ta
pa sa da si
va ra ya.

Coins with the figure of Uma Mahesvara.

Obverse :—Lord Siva seated with Uma.

Reverse :—Legend in nagari which reads as follows :—
Sri
Sa da si
va.

Coins with the figure of Garuda.

Obverse :— Figure of Garuda.

Reverse :—Legend in nagari which reads Sri
Sa da si
va ra ya.

THE ARAVIDU DYNASTY.

The members of the Aravidu dynasty, were adherents of the Vaishnavite faith. After Sadasivaraya's death, Tirumala attempted to revive the Vijayanagar capital, but he could not. So he had to shift the capital to Penukonda.

TIRUMALA RAYA.

Coins with the figures of Rama, Lakshmana and Sita.

Obverse :—Lord Sri Rama seated, Sita seated left and Lakshmana standing.

Reverse :—Legend in nagari reads as follows :—
Sri Ti
ra ma la ra
ya lu

In another type of coin with Rama group, on the reverse is the figure of Hanuman (1).

(1) Vijayanagar coins in A.P. Museum—N. Ramesan—P. 75

Coins with the figure of Garuda.

Obverse :—Figure of Garuda with dagger in front and Sankha and Cakra on either side

Reverse :—Legend in nagari which reads as follows :—

Sri Ti ru ma la

ra ya

Coins with the figure of boar.

Obverse :—Figure of a boar.

Reverse :—Legend in three lines as follows :—

Sri Ti

ru ma la

ra ya

Coins with the figure of elephant.

Obverse :—Figure of an elephant.

Reverse :—Legend in nagari which reads as follows :—

Sri cha

la ma

ra ya

SRI RANGARAYA.

Coins with the figure of Lord Venkateswara.

Obverse :—Lord Venkatesa within a prabha.

Reverse :—Legend in nagari which reads Sri Ran ga Ra ya.

VENKATAPATI RAYA II.

Three following types of coins were issued by the King (1)—

1. Venkateswara type.
2. Garuda type.
3. Hanuman type.

In the three types of coins mentioned above on the obverse is shown the figure of Lord Venkatesa, Garuda and Hanuman.

Vira Venkata Raya, Sri Venkataraya and Sri Venkataraya respectively.

SRI RANGARAYA II (2).

The king has issued only one type of coins, that is with the figure of Vrishabha or bull.

(1) Vijayanagar coins in A P. Museum—N. Ramesan—P. 75

(2) Vijayanagar coins in A.P. Museum—N. Ramesan—P. 76

TYPES OF VIJAYANAGAR COINS REPRESENTED IN THE COLLECTION OF THE TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT MUSEUM

Harihara I.

Hanuman type.—Two types of Hanuman coins are represented. In the first type Hanuman is shown facing front and in the second type of Hanuman is shown turned towards right on the obverse.

The legend in Kannada reads Sri Vira Harihara.

Bukkaraya I.

Hanuman type.—Hanuman facing front on the obverse.

Legend in Kannada.

Harihara II.

1. Uma Maheswara type.
2. Lakshmi Narayana type.
3. Brahma and Sarasvati type.

Umamahesvara type.—

Obverse:—Siva on the right side and Parvati on the left. In the upper right hand he is holding a parasu.

Reverse:—Legend in nagari.

Lakshminarayana type.—

Vishnu seated on the right side and Lakshmi on the left side. He is four handed and has in the upper hands Sakha and Cakra.

Reverse:—Legend in nagari Sri Pratapa Hari Hara.

Brahma and Saraswati type.—

Obverse :—Brahma and Saraswati seated on a Padmasana.

Reverse :—Legend in nagari Sri Pratapa Hari Hara.

Vrishaba type.—

Obverse :—The coin is copper—Vrishabha or bull to left.

Reverse :—Legend in nagari Pratapa Hari Hara.

Devaraya I.

Umamaheswara type.—

Obverse :—Siva and Parvati seated.

Reverse :—Legend in nagari in three lines Sri Pratapa Devaraya.

Lakshminarayana type.—

Obverse :—Vishnu and Lakshmi seated.

Reverse :—Legend in nagari which probably reads Sri Pratapa Deva Raya.

Brahma type.—

Obverse :—The figure is probably that of Brahma.

Reverse :—Legend in nagari Sri Pratapa Deva Raya.

Vrishaba or bull type.—

Obverse :—Bull to right—Sun and moon above.

Reverse :—Legend in canarese.

Vrishaba or bull type.—

With legend in reverse in nagari.

Vrishaba type with the legend Sri Nilakantha.

Obverse :—Bull to left. Sun and moon above.

Reverse :—Legend in nagari Sri Nilakantha.

DEVARAYA II.

Elephant type.—

Obverse :—Elephant in different positions such as the elephant to left, elephant to right, elephant running, elephant with trunk downwards, etc.

Reverse :—Legend in nagari which probably reads Sri Pratapa Deva Raya.

Coin with elephant and the legend Raya Gajaganda berunda.—

Obverse :—Elephant.

Reverse :—Legend in nagari which reads Raya Gaja Ganda berunda.

Coins with elephant and canarese legend.—

Obverse :—The figure of elephant to right with trunk raised.

Reverse :—Legend in canarese Deva Raya.

TULUVA DYNASTY.

Vira Narasimha.—There is a gold which has on the obverse a crude figure in sitting posture probably of Narasimha. There is a legend in nagari probably reads Pratapa Narasimha.

KRISHNADEVA RAYA.

Krishnadeva Raya was the most illustrious king of the Tuluva dynasty. The Museum has in its collection, the Balakrishna type, Umamaheswara type and Garuda type.

Balakrishna type—

Obverse :—Figure of Balakrishna seated. In the right he is holding a butter ball. Sankha and cakra on either side.

Reverse :—Legend in nagari which reads Sri Pratapa Krishna Raya.

Umamaheswara type.—

Obverse :—Siva is seated and Parvati on the left. Siva is holding a trident in his right hand while the left is shown embracing Uma.

Reverse :—Legend in nagari Sri Pratapa Krishna Raya.

Venkatesa type.—

Obverse :—Lord Venkatesa within an arch. Sankha and Chakra in the upper hands. The lower left hand is on the hip, while the lower right hand is Varada pose.

Reverse :—Legend in nagari reads Sri Krishna Raya.

Coins with the figure of Vishnu.—

Obverse :—Vishnu seated with Sankha and Cakra.

Reverse :—Legend in nagari Sri Pratapa Krishna Raya.

Garuda type.—

Obverse :—Figure of Garuda.

Reverse :—Legend in nagari.

ACHYUTA RAYA.

Coins with the figure of Gandaberunda.—

Obverse :—Gandaberunda.

Reverse :—Legend in nagari in three lines reads Pratapa Achyuta Raya.

SADASIVA RAYA.

Umamaheswara type.—

Obverse :—Siva and Parvati seated. Siva Carries Trisula in the right hand and mriga or antelope in the left hand.

Reverse :—Legend in nagari in three lines Sadasiva Raya

ARAVIDU DYNASTY.

Tirumala Raya.

Sri Rama type.—

Obverse :—Lord Rama is seated with Sita to the left. Lakshmana is standing with his hands folded.

Reverse :—Legend in nagari Sri Tirumala Rayalu.

Boar type.—

Obverse :—The figure of boar.

Reverse :—Legend in nagari.

Conch and discuss type.—

Obverse :—Conch and discus.

Reverse :—Possibly reads Tirumala.

Venkatapati Raya.

Venkatesvara type—

Obverse :—Lord Venkatesvara within an arch.

Reverse :—Not clear.

Hanuman type—

Obverse :—Figure of Hanuman.

Reverse :—Sri Venkataraya.

Sri Ranga Raya III.

Obverse :—Lord Venkatesvara within an arch.

Reverse :—Legend in nagari Sri Venkatesvarayanamah.

VIJAYANAGAR COINS

VIJAYANAGAR COINS.

Sl. No.	Size.	Weight.	Metal.	Sovereign.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		GRAINS			HARIHARA I.		
1	1·2 cm.	51·5	Gold	Harihara I	Hanuman facing front. The left leg raised right hand upwards. Left hand downwards on the right side is a dagger like thing. The figure of Hanuman in high relief.	Legend in Kannada in three lines with rulings between. Sri Viraharihara.	Coin slightly broken.
2	1·1 cm.	51·5	Do.	Do.	Hanuman face turned towards right. Right and left leg on the same plane. One hand, left downwards and right hand upwards. Fingers not prominent. 'V' like symbol between two legs. Haras and arm bands.	Legend in Kannada with ruling in between. Only two lines are there. Sri Viraharihara.	..
3	1·2 cm.	51·75	Do.	Do.	Hanuman facing forward. Face incomplete. Two legs on the same plane. Left hand downwards. Right hand upwards. Fingers not seen in both hands. Valaya in the right leg. Hara in the neck. Front side V like symbol between two legs.	Legend in Kannada with rulings between Sri Viraharihara.	Coin not very round.
4	1·2 cm.	51·75	Do.	Do.	Hanuman looking forward (face). Fingers in the right hand slightly visible. Valaya in the left elbow. Left leg above the right leg. Valaya in the bottom portion of right leg. 'V' Symbol between the two legs. Dagger on right side high relief.	Legend in Kannada with rulings between two lines are seen. Sri Viraharihara.	Figure in good condition in the coin.
5	1·1 cm.	51·25	Do.	Do.	Hanuman facing front. Two legs bent, on the same plane. Right hand raised. Fingers same.	Legend in Kannada in three lines with rulings. Sri Viraharihara.	..
6	1·1 cm.	51·25	Do.	Do.	Hanuman only the legs are seen clearly. Dagger is clearly seen.	Legend in Kannada in three lines with rulings between. Letters in the top and bottom lines not very clear. Sri Viraharihara.	..

				BUKKA I.			
7	1·1 cm.	51	Do.	Bukkaraya I.	Hanuman facing front. One hand upwards (right) and left hand downwards. Fingers seen in right hand. The hara in the neck is clear. So also the anklets, wristlets and armlets. Dagger on right side 'V' between two legs.	Legend in Kannada in three lines with lines in between the letters is very clear. Sri Virabukka Raya.	
8	1 cm.	51·5	Do.	Do.	Hanuman facing to the front. Right hand upwards. Fingers not prominent. Left hand downwards Right leg bent and also left leg. Dagger on right side. 'V' in between two legs. Tail going over the right arm.	Legend in Kannada with lines in between. The letters in the bottom line worn out. The letters are prominent. Sri Vira-bukka raya.	Coin is thick 0·3 cms.
9	1·41 cm.	53·8	Do.	Do.	Hanuman-Dagger on the right side.	Legend in Kannada in three lines, reads, Sri Vira bukka raya.	
					Hanuman only two legs are seen. Dagger is very clear. 'V' between two legs.		
10	1·1 cm.	51	Do.	Do.	Hanuman clear. Right leg touching the ground left leg raised. Hara in the neck. Dhothi is seen. Right hand raised left hand downwards.	Legend in Kannada in three lines with lines in between. The letters are clear. Sri Virabaukka raya.	Good state of preservation.
				HARIHARA II.			
11	0·99 cm.	25·7	Do.	Harihara II.	Uma-Mahesvara seated. On the left upper hand siva is having a trisula.	Legend in Nagari reads Sri Pratapa Hari Hara. Sri Pratapa Hari Hara.	
12	1·06 cm.	1·68	Do.	Do.	Uma-Mahesvara Parasu right upper hand and left upper not clear.	Sri Pratapa Harihara.	
13	14·9 cm.	1·689	Do.	Do.	Uma-Mahesvara seated. Four hands. ..	Legend in Nagari reads Sri Pratapa Hari hara.	
14	1·43 cm.	47·9	Do.	Do.	Harihara Bull to left very clear.	Legend in Nagari Pratapa Hari-hara.	
15	1·53 cm.	50	Do.	Do.	Bull to left. A small stalk with leaves in front.	Legend in Nagari reads Pratapa Hari hara. Sun and moon at the top.	
16	1·33 cm.	46·6	Do.	Do.	Bull to left. Cresent moon	Legend in Nagari reads Pratapa Harihara.	
17	1·41 cm.	39·7	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in Nagari Sri Pratapa Harihara.	

Sl. No. (1)	Size. (2)	Weight. (3)	Metal. (4)	Sovereign. (5)	Obverse. (6)	Reverse. (7)	Remarks. (8)
					HARIHARA II.		
		GRAIS					
18	1·47 cm.	50·1	Gold.	Harihara	Bull to left Cresent moon .. — —	Sri Pratapa Harihara in Nagari	
19	1·42 cm.	33·5	Copper.	Do.	Humped bull to left	Legend in nagari. Pratapa Harihara	
19a	1·5 cm.	47·6	Do.	Do.	Not Clear	Legend in Nagari. Pratapa Harihara. Not clear.	
20	1·02 cm.	26	Do.	Do.	Uma Mahesvara	Legend in Nagari reads Sri Pratapa Harihara. Sri Pratapa Hraihara.	
21	1·09 cm.	25·9	Do.	Do.	Uma-Mahesvara seated. Parasu in the right upper hand.	Legend in Nagari script reads Sri Prata Harihara.	
22	0·8 cm.	24·5	Gold.	Harihara II	Uma-Mahesvara. Four handed. He is embracing Parvati who is on his left side. He is seated. Parvati is in anjal pose with folded hands.	Legend in Nagari in three lines. reads :— Sri Pra Ta pa Ha ri Ha ra.	Half vanta
23	0·9 cm.	24·5	Do.	Do.	Uma-Mahesvara. Seated. In the upper right hand he is holding damaru which is very clear. Both are having long headdress.	Legend in Nagari in three lines. The legend is clear. Which reads. Sri Pra Ta Pa Hari Ha ra.	Do.
24	1 cm.	24·5	Do.	Do.	Lakshmi-Narayana. Vishnu seated on the right side and Lakshmi on the left side. He is four handed and in the upper right hand he is holding challra. He is having wristlets valayas in the bottom anklets.	Legend in Nagari in three lines. Sri Pra Tha Pa Ha ri Hara.	Do.
25	0·8 cm.	24·5	Do.	Do.	Uma-Mahesvara seated. Four handed. He is holding in the upper right hand a parasu. Hara in the neck. Parvati in anjali pose.	Legend in Nagari in three lines. reads.— Sri Pra Ta pa Ha ri Hara.	..
26	1 cm.	24·5	Do.	Do.	Uma-Mahesvara Four handed. Parasu in the upper right hand.	Legend in Nagari in three lines. Sri Pra Ta pa Hari Hara.	Do.

27	1 cm.	24·5	Gold.	Harihara II.	Uma-Maheswara. Four handed. Siva seated on right embracing Parvati seated on the left. Upper right hand damaru lower parasu upper left hand Trisula.	Legend in Nagari in three lines.— Sri Pra Ta pa Ha ri Ha ra.	In good state of preservation.
28	1 cm.	24·5	Do.	Do.	Brahma and Saraswati are seated.	Legend in Nagari in three lines Sri Pratapa Harihara.	Good condition.
29	1 cm.	24·5	Do.	Do.	Uma-Mahesvara Four handed. Seated in Padmasana. Right upper hand damaru left upper hand trisula. Siva is embracing Parvati.	Legend in Nagari in three lines Sri Pratapa Harihara.	Do.
30	1 cm.	24·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
31	0·9 cm.	25·9	Do.	Do.	Uma-Mahesvara attributes in the hands of the deity are not clear. The deities seated in Padmasana may be Uma-Mahesvara.	Do.	Do.
32	0·7 cm.	16·0	Do.	Do.	A coin of doubtful of identification. Two deties seated. Four handed. Probably Uma-Mahesvara. The attributes not clear since the edges are slightly damaged.	Legend in Nagari. The legend is not complete.	Very small coin and thin.
33	1·1 cm.	51	Do.	Do.	Uma-Mahesvara Padmasana. Siva holds in the upper right hand Parasu and upper left hand mriga.	Legend in Nagari in three lines. reads— Sri Pratapa Harihara.	....
34	1·1 cm.	51	Do.	Do.	Uma-Mahesvara seated in padmasana and four handed. Upper right hand parasu.	Do.	Good condition.
35	1 cm.	51	Do.	Do.	Lakshmi-Narayana. Four hands. In the upper right hand he holds a cakra. Sun and moon at the top.	Legend in Nagari in three lines reading probably Sri Pratapa Deva Raya.	Good Condition.
36	1 cm.	50·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
37	1 cm.	51·5	Do.	Do.	Uma-Mahesvara. Siva on the right side and Parvati on the left. Siva is four handed.	Legend in Nagari with ruling in between. Is not very clear.	Some what worn out.
38	0·8 cm.	26·25	Do.	Do.	Uma Mahesvara. Seated. Siva is four handed. The attributes in Siva's hands are not clear. In the upper right hand he is probably holding Parasu.	Legend in Nagari. The bottom line (3rd) not clear.	This coin 0·1 cm. thick.
39	0·8 cm.	26·25	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in Nagari. The bottom line not clear.	....
40	1·04 cm.	23·6	Do.	Do.	Lakshmi Narayana. Lakshmi to the left seated. Right hand cakra. Left not clear.	Legend in Nagari in three lines. Sri Pra Ta pa Hari Ha ra.	Good condition.

Sl. No.	Size.	Weight.	Metal.	Sovereign.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
					DEVARAYA I.		
41	9·67	51·5	Gold.	Devaraya I.	Uma-Mahesvara. Seated. The attributes are not clear.	Legend in Nagari in three lines. Sri Pratapadevaraya.	....
42	1·135	51	Do.	Do.	Uma-Mahesvara. Four handed. In the upper left hand mriga. The attributes in the other hands are not clear.	Legend in Nagari in three lines. Sri Pratapadevaraya. The bottom line is not seen.	....
43	1·138	51·5	Do.	Do.	Uma-Mahesvara. Four handed. The attributes are not clear.	Legend in Nagari in three lines. Sri Pratapadevaraya. The bottom line is not clear.	....
44	1·09	51·5	Do.	Do.	Uma-Mahesvara. Four handed. In the upper right hand he is holding a battle axe which is not very clear. Sun and moon at the top.	Legend in three lines reading. Sri Pratapa devaraya.	....
45	1·09	51·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in three lines reads Sri Pratapadevaraya. The legend is very clear.	....
46	1·074	51·5	Do.	Do.	Uma-Mahesvara. Four handed, In the right upper hand parasu and in the left upper hand mriga.	Legend in Nagari in three lines. Sri Pratapa deva raya.	....
47	1·01	25·5	Do.	Do.	Uma-Mahesvara. Four hands. In the upper right hand he is holding a damaru. Attributes in the other hands are not clear.	Do.	....
48	0·95	25·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in three lines, in Nagari. Sri Pratapa deva raya.	....
49	0·98	25·5	Do.	Do.	Uma-Mahesvara. Damaru in the right hand and trisula in the left hand.	Do.	....
50	0·97	25	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
51	0·92	26	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
52	1·09	25·9	,,	Do.	Uma-Maheswara right upper hand parasu. Left upper hand antelope.	Legend in Nagari in three lines.	Sri Pratapadevaraya.

53	1·03	52	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
4	,,	50·5	Do.	Do.	Lakshmi-Narayana. Four handed. Seated in Padmasana. Upper right hand a chakra. Sun and moon not visible.	Legend in Nagari. Sri Pratapadeva raya in three lines. The bottom line not clear.	Do.
55	,,	51	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in Nagari in three lines Sri Prataba devaraya.	
56	0·9 c m.	23	Do.	Do.	Lakshmi-Narayana. Four handed. Seated in Padmasana with Lakshmi. Upper hands right and left, chakra and Sankha. Sun and moon above.	Legend in Nagari in three lines. reads Sri Pratapadevaraya.	Do.
57	1·05 c m.	23	Do.	Do.	Lakshmi-Narayana Four handed. On the right hand chakra with flames. Sun and moon at the top.	Legand in Nagari reads Sri Pratapadevaraya.	Do.
58	0·96 c m.	23	Do.	Do.	Deity seated. Not Clear.	Legend in Nagari. Sri Pratapadeva raya. The bottom most line is not seen.	Do.
59	1.178	51·5	Do.	Do.	Uma-Mahesvara. Four handed. In the right upper hand damaru and mriga in the left hand. Sun and moon above.	Legend in Nagari in three lines reading Sri Pratapadevaraya.	In very good condition. The coin is thick and solid.
60	1·56	55·1	Copper	Do.	Bull to left sun and moon.	Legend in Nagari in three lines. Sri Nilakanta.	....
61	1·51	47·4	Do.	Do.	Bull to left. The letter 'De' in Nagari in front of the bull. Sun and moon	Do.	....
62	1·9	55·7	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
63	,,	57·9	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
64	1·59	52·4	Do.	Do.	Bull (worn out)	Legend in Nagari, not clear.	....
65	1·6	83·4	Do.	Do.	Bull within a dotted circle.	Legend in canarese not clear.	....
66	1·37	47·9	Do.	Do.	Not clear. Worn out.	Legend in Nagari. Probably reads Uttama raya.	....
67	1·59	70·4	Do.	Do.	No figure.		
68	1·56	75·9	Do.	Do.	Possibly reads Tirumanga Raya	Not clear.	....
69	1·45	54·9	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....

Sl. No.	Size.	Weight.	Metal.	Sovereign.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
					DEVARAYA I—*cont.*		
70	1·29	36·6	Copper.	Devaraya I·	Not clear		....
71	1·52	59·1	Do·	Do·	Bull to left Bull.	.. Legend in Nagari. Not clear. Possibility reads Sri Nilakanta.	Not in good. condition.
72	1·24	34.4	Do.	Do.	Right	.. Legend in Canarese	Devaraya
73	1·46	50·2	Do.	Do.	Bull to right	Do.	Do.
74	1·51	51·1	Do.	Do.	Bull to left	.. Legend in Nagari Sri Pratapa-devaraya.	Do.
75	1.57	53·1	Do.	Do.	Do.	.. Legend in canarese	Devaraya.
76	1·46	42·9	Do.	Do.	Figure not clear. Possibly bull	Do.	Do.
77	1·33	42·3	Do·	Do.	Bull.	.. Legend in Kannada not clear.	Do·
78	1·43	38·1	Do.	Do.	Do.	.. Do.	....
79	1·37	45·8	Do·	Do.	Do·	.. Do.	....
80	1·7	56·3	Do·	Do.	Bull with Sun and Moon	.. Legend in Nagari Sri Pratapa-devaraya.	....
81	1·22	45·9	Do.	Do.	Bull Seated	.. Legend not clear.	....
82	1·66	34·4	Do.	Do.	Seated bull not clear.	.. Legend in Nagari not clear.	....
83	1·28	38·8	Do·	Do.	Seated bull Sun and Moon.	.. Legend in Canarese	Devaraya.
84	1·27	54·5	Do.	Do.	Bull not clear.	.. Legend worn out	
85	1·7	51·3	Do·	Do.	Caparisoned, humped bull,	.. Legend in Canarese not clear	
86	1·41	58·1	Do·	Do·	Figure not clear.	.. Legend in Canarese	Devaraya.
87	1·44	44	Do.	Do.	Bull to right.	.. Worn out.	
88	1·33	48·9	Do.	Do.	,,	.. Legend in Canarese not clear	Devaraya.
89	1·27	55·3	Do.		Bull to right Sun and Moon	.. Legend in Canarese reads	Devaraya.
90	1·26	44·8	Do·	Do.	Do.	.. Do.	....

91	1·56	47	,,	,,	Do.	Legend in Canarese not clear.	
92	1·26	49·6	,,	,,	Bull not clear	Do.	
93	1·24	39·7	,,	,,	Bull with Sun and Moon above and seven dots in a line.	Do.	
94	1·32	57·2	,,	,,	Bull not clear	Do.	..
95	1·41	55·8	,,	,,	Bull to right	Do.	,,
96	1·51	51·8	,,	,,	Bull to right	Do.	..
97	1·49	54·8	,,	,,	Do.	Do.	,,
98	1·48	43·7	,,	,,	Bull not clear	Legend in Canarese as usual with a symbol at the centre	,,
99	1·57	48·1	,,	,,	Seated bull of Symbol at the centre	Legend in Canarese not clear.	
100	1·21	39·2	,,	,,	Bull with Sun and Moon	Legend not clear.	
101	1·44	48·9	,,	,,	Bull	Do.	
102	1·41	46·8	,,	,,	Bull	Do.	
103	1·38	46·6	,,	,,	Capirisioned bull to right	Legend in Canarese (not clear)	....
104	1·57	52·6	,,	,,			
105	1·37	47·2	,,	,,	Bull to right	Legend not clear	....
106	1·5	44·3	,,	,,	Bull to left. In front the letter, De'	Legend in nagari (not clear)	....
107	1·5	50·9	,,	,,	,,	Do.	..
108	1·27	44·8	,,	,,	Wornout Probably bull	Legend not clear	..
109	1·26	32·4	,,	,,	Humped bull to right seated	Legend in Nagari (not clear)	..
110	1·18	25·9	Gold	,,	Uma-Maheswara	Legend in Nagari in three lines— Sri Pra Tha Pa De Va, Rayalu.	..
111	1·25	49·7	Copper	,,	Seated bull-Sun and Moon	Sri Pratapa is seen	....
112	1·17	43·6	,,	,,	Bull to right	Do.	...
113	1·5	52·3	,,	——	Lamp post. Two people kneeling on both sides. Sun and Moon.		

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PUBLIC (I & PR) DEPARTMENT

VIJAYANAGAR COINS—*cont.*

Sl. No.	*Size.*	*Weight.*	*Metal.*	*Sovereign.*	*Obverse.*	*Reversi.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		GRAMS.					
					DEVARAYA I·		
114	1·44	52·1	Copper	Devaraya I	Bull (standing) Sun and Moon above ..	Legend in Kannada (not clear) ..	....
115	1·42	47·1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
116	1·52	49·1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
117	1·37	43·3	Do.	Do.	(running) Sun and Moon above	Do.	....
118	1·41	52·5	Do.	Do.	Bull (high relief)	Do.	....
119	1·41	53·2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
120	1·41	55·4	Do	Do.	Seated bull. Sun and Moon	Legend in canarese (not clear) ..	....
121	1·17	38·1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in canarese (not clear) ..	....
122	1·43	48·5	Do.	Do.	Bull to the right	Legend not clear	Badly worn ou..
123	1·28	46·9	Do.	Do.	Bull to the right. Humped bull to the right Sun and Moon.		
124	1·5 cm.	47·1	Do.	Do.	Humped bull to the left Sun and Moon (cresent). The letter 'Dr' in nagari in front.	Legend in nagari in three lines, reads Sri Nilakantah.	....
125	1·01	26·1	Gold	Do.	Uma-Maheswara	Sri pra tha pa de va raya ..	....
126	1·51	59·6	Copper	Do.	Bull to right. Sun and Moon at the top ..	Legend in canarese reads Sri Deva Raya.	....
127	1·47	52.8	Do.	Do.	Bull to right. Sun and Moon (cresent) above.	Do.	....
128	1·43	49·7	Do.	Do.	Bull facing left Sun and Moon	Do.	....
129	1·39	49·7	Do.	Do.	Bull facing right.	Do.	....
130	1·38	19·8	Do.	Do.	Bull seated left	Legend in canarese. The letter 'Va'clear.	....
131	1·17	48·3	Do.	Do.	Seated bull (not clear)	Not clear	....
132	1·32	51·5	Do.	Do.	Bull to right	Legend in canarease reads Deve Raya.	....

133	1·38	56·8	Copper	Devaraya I.	Bull to left	Do.	
134	1·38	49·2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	.. .
135	1·42	54·8	Do.	Do.	Bull	Legend in canarese (Not clear).	....
136	1·49	55·7	Do.	Do.	Bull within a circle	Legend not clear	.. .
137	1·48	52·5	Do.	Do.	Bull-not clear	Do. ..	.. .
138	1·4	57·6	Do.	Do.	Bull to right. Sun and Moon above ..	Legend in canarese not clear ..	....
139	1·49	60·3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	....
140	1·42	54·2	Do.	Do.	Bull to left	Legend in nagari Sri Devaraya ..	....
141	1·16	44·1	Do.	Do.	Bull (not clear)	Nagari legend worn out badly ..	....
142	1·23	30·7	Do.	Do.	Bull to right	Legend worn out	....
143	1·26	24·7	Do.	Do.	Bull to right. Sun and Moon above	Legend in canarese not clear ..	....
144	1·39	51·8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	....
145	1·31	54	Do.	Do.	Bull not clear	Do. ..	....
146	1·[illegible]4	33·6	Do.	Do.	Bull faintly seen	Worn out	Worn out.
147	1·22	24·9	Do.	Do.	Bull (worn out)	Worn out	....
148	1·37	41·9	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
149	1·33	39·4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
150	1·36	53·9	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
151	1·51	39·9	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
152	1·48	46·8	Do.	Do.	Humped bull to right	Lengend in canarese 'Deva Raya'.	....
153	1·48	46·9	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
154	1·42	44·6	Do.	Do.	Traces of bull (worn out badly)	Worn out badly	....
155	1·34	46·1	Do.	Do.	Bull to right	Legend in canarese Devaraya ..	....
156	1·41	49·1	Do.	Do.	Traces of bull	Legend in canarese not clear	.. .
157	1·28	49·4	Do.	Do.	Bull to the right	Legend in Nagari Sri Devaraya	....
158	1·5	58·8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in canares Probably reads Deva raya. Sword at the centre.	....

VIJAYANAGAR COINS—*cont.*

DEVARAYA I—*cont.*

Sl. No. (1)	*Size.* (2)	*Weight.* (3) GRAMS.	*Metal.* (4)	*Sovereign.* (5)	*Obverse.* (6)	*Reverse.* (7)	*Remarks.* (8)
159	1·54	51·7	Copper.	Devaraya I	Bull to right Sun and Moon.	Legend in canarese probably reads Devaraya sword at the centre.	
160	1·46	51·4	Do.	Do.	Bull to left	Legend in canarese reads Sri Devaraya.	
161	1·51	44	Do.	Do.	Bull to right	Legend in Nagari Deva clear ..	
162	1·55	55·7	Do.	Do.	Bull to left	Legend in Nagari. Not Clear worn out badly.	
163	1·6	54	Do.	Do.	Bull not clear. worn out	Legend in Nagari Sri Pratapa devaraya.	
164	1 6	52·1	Do.	Do.	Bull to the right within a dotted circle. ..	Legend worn out.	
165	1·46	52·3	Do.	Do.	Bull to right	Legend in Nagari very clear Sri Nilakanta.	
166	1·58	50·4	Do.	Do.	Bull to left Sun and Moon	Legend in Nagari in three lines reads Sri Nilakanta.	
167	1·53	51·4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
168	1·46	52·5	Do.	Do.	Bull to the right within a dotted circle ..	Legend in canarese reads Sri Devaraya.	
169	1·33	49·1	Do.	Do.	Plumpy, humped bull to the right	Legend in Nagari reads Sri Pratapadevaraya	
170	1·53	49·7	Do.	Do.	Bull to the left	Legend canarese, not clear	
171	1·33	60·2	Do.	Do.	Bull to the left	Canarese not clear except the letters Raya.	
172	1·49	46·3	Do	Do.	Bull to the right. Sun and Moon ..	Legend in Nagari Pratapa is clear.	
173	1·47	54·3	Do.	Do.	Bull to the left Sun and Moon	Legend in canarese legend not very clear.	
174	1·44	50·5	Do.	Do.	Bull to the left	Legend in Nagari Sri Deva Raya. above the legend is the sword.	

175	1·49	54·8	Copper.	Devaraya I	Bull to the left	Legand in Nagari reads Sri Deva-raya, sword above the legend.	....
176	1·45	55·6	Do.	Do.	Bull to the left Sun and moon	Legand in Nagari reads Sri Deva-raya Sword above.	....
177	1·53	55·3	Do.	Do.	Bull to the right	Legend in Nagari reads Sri Pratapa Devaraya.	....
178	1·70	52	Do.	Do.	Humped bull to left	Legend in Nagari not clear. Probably Pratapa Deva raya.	....
179	1·27	51·5	Do.	Do.	Humped bull to right	Legand in Nagari not clear.	....
180	1·55	57·1	Do.	Do.	Bull to the left	Legend in canerese Devaraya Sword at the centre.	....
181	1·54	55·5	Do.	Do.	The bull figure not clear.	Legend in Nagari Devaraya underneath a sword.	....
182	1·36	41·6	Do.	Do.	Animal looking like idear sun and moon. ..	Legend not clear.	....
183	1·49	51·2	Do.	Do.	Caprisoned bull to the right within a dotted circle.	Legend in canarese not clear. The letter is 'De' seen	....
184	1·43	43·2	Do.	Do.	Humped bull to the right	Legend in canarese reads Sri Deva-raya Sword in the centre.	....
185	1·42	60·3	Do.	Do.	Humped bull with in a dotted circle. The head is big disproportionate to the torso sun and moon. ..	Legend in Nagari reads Sri Pratapa Devaraya.	. ..
186	1·28	46·6	Do.	Do.	Bull standing Sun and moon.	The legend not clear.	....
187	1·41	51·5	Do.	Do.	Bull facing right running within a dotted circle sun and moon.	Legend in Nagari reads Sri Pratapa Devaraya.	....
188	1·6	55·5	Do.	Do.	Bull standing left	Legend in canarese Only Deva in clearly Seen A sword at the centre.	....
189	1·31	53.1	Do.	Do.	Bull standing to the right. within a dotted circle sun and moon.	Legendin canarese reads Sri Deva-raya.	
190	1·48	58·9	Do.	Do.	Bull standing to the right Sun and moon.	Legend in canarese very clear reads Sri Devaraya.	....
191	1·6	52.8	Do.	Do.	Bull to the right Sun and moon above. ..	Canarese legend reads Sri Deva-raya Sword at the centre.	....
192	1·46	55·1	Do.	Do.	Bull to the right only Sun is clearly seen ..	Legend in canarese not very clear except the letter 'Ya'	....

DEVARAYA I.

Sl. No.	Size.	Weight.	Metal.	Sovereign.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
193	1·55	53·3	Copper.	Devaraya I	Bull to the left	Legend in nagari clear Pratapa Devaraya.	....
194	1·31	47·8	Do.	Do.	Bull to the right	Legend in nagari reads Sri Pratapa Devaraya.	....
195	1·600	57·4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in canarese reads Devaraya with a dagger symbol.	..
196	1·48	57·8	Do.	Do.	Humped bull to the right Sun and moon (Cresent)	Legend in nagari read Sri Devaraya.	....
197	1·52	52·4	Do.	Do.	Bull to the right Sun and moon	Legend in canarese Ya·' is seen	....
198	1·42	53·4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in nagara read Sri Devaraya Below is the sword raya not seen.	....
199	1·47	45·8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in canarese not clear.	....
200	1·39	48·3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in canarese reads Devaraya.	....
201	1·45	57·4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in nagari reads Sri Pratapa Devaraya.	....
202	1·42	58·9	Do,	Do.	Bull to the right within the dotted circle ..	Do.	
203	1·60	49·2	Do.	Do.	Bull to the left very clear Sun and moon above.	Do.	

DEVARNYA II.

Sl. No.	Size.	Weight.	Metal.	Sovereign.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.
204	1·46	46	Copper.	Devaraya II	Elephant to left, sun and moon	Legend in canarese	Not clear.
205	1·57	54·8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
206	1·37	42·2	Do.	Not clear.	Not clear	Not clear	....
207	1·22	36·4	Do.	Devaraya II	Elephant to right	Legend in nagari—not clear ..	....
208	1·21	31·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in nagari—worn out ..	....
209	1·2	29·7	Do.	Do.	Elephant to right (trunk raised) . ..	Legend in nagari (not clear) ..	....

210	1·38	44·5	Do.	Do.	Elephant to right	Legend in nagarai (not clear.)	....
211	1·11	48·6	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
212	1·31	43·2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend not clear	....
213	1·25	48·0	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in nagari (not clear)	....
214	1·01	33·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
215	1·11	38·4	Do.	Do.	Elephant	Do.	....
216	1·12	35·9	Do.	Do.	Elephant to left	Do.	....
217	1·23	45·8	Do.	Do.	Elephant to right	Do.	....
218	1·16	35·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
219	1·11	37·3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
220	1·17	31·9	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
221	1·58	46·8	Do.	Do.	Not clear. Conch.	....	....
222	1·35	33·1	Do.	Do.	Not clear. The animal is probably elephant.	Legend in canarese reads Devaraya.	....
223	1·58	77·0	Do.	Do.	Not clear	Not clear	....
224	1·13	37·6	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in canarese reads Devaraya	worn out
225	1·12	37·8	Do.	Do.	Elephant	Legend is badly worn out	....
226	1·15	37·1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Traces of 'Da' and 'Va' seen. Legend in nagari.	....
227	1·2	42·2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
228	1·55	35·8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
229	1·1	42·6	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
230	1·06	42·6	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend not clear	....
231	1·15	45·2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
232	1·24	48·1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
233	1·31	45·6	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
234	1·01	32·4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
236	1·07	43·2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....

DEVARAYA II.

Sl. No.	Size.	Weight.	Metal.	Sovereign.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
236	1·16	36·9	Copper	Devaraya II.	Elephant to right	Legend in nagari (not clear) ..	....
237	1·5 ..	51·7	Do.	Do.	Elephant to left..	Legend in nagari Raya Gaja ganda-berunda.	....
238	1·6	58·8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	....
239	1·49	54·0	Do.	Do.	Elephant to left. Symbol is seen	Do. ..	....
240	1·46	49·4	Do.	Do.	Elephant to left. Raja in Canarese above the elephant.	Do. ..	....
241	1·43	52·9	Do.	Do.	Elephant to left. ..	Do. ..	....
242	1·49	53·9	Do.	Do.	Elephant to right	Legend in Canarese. Ummadi Deva raya Sword below.	....
243	1·36	48·6	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in nagari	....
244	1·5	53·4	Do.	Do.	Elephant to right. symbol ..	Legend in Canarese (not clear is missing Deva raya) lu.	....
245	1·6	49·4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in canarese. The letter 'Ru' is seen.	....
246	1·48	56·4	Do.	Do.	Do.	.... ..	....
247	1·51	..	Do.	Do.	Elephant to left. symbol above the	Legend in Canarese. Possibly reads Deva raya in three lines.	....
248	1·46	44·3	Do.	Do. ..	Elephant to left	Legend not clear. The letter 'Dha' in Canarese is seen.	....
249	0·96	33·9	Do.	Do.	Elephant to right	Legend in nagari (not clear) ..	....
250	1·12	47·1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
251	1·56	54·8	Do.	Do.	Elephant. symbol above the	Legend in Kannada (not clear) ..	....
252	1·54	40·3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	..

253	1·2	34·4	Do.	Do.	Elephant to right. Sun and moon above ..	Legend in Canarese reads Deva Raya.	
254	1·32	32·3	Do.	Do.	Elephant	Legend in canarese. Not clear ..	....
255	1·7	59·9	Do.	Do.	Elephant to left. Letter De above the elephant.	Legend in nagari. Raja Graja ganda berunda.	
256	1·52	44·8	Do.	Do.	.. ..	Legend in nagari not clear ..	....
257	1·60	62·5	Do.	Do.	Devaraya. Elephant to the left running with trunk raised. A man before the elephant with a spear in his hand running. Above the elephant is the letter 'DE' in nagari.	Legend in nagari (not clear) in three lines. Possibly reads Ra ya Gaja Ganda berunda.	....
258	1·46	50·2	Do.	Do.	Elephant to right	Legend in nagari Raya Gaja Ganda berunda.	....
259	1·44	84·3	Do.	Do.	Elephant to right. Sun and moon above	Nagari legend not complete ..	....
260	1·23	34·7	Do.	Do.	Elephant to left. Sun and moon	Legend in nagari Raya Gajaganda berunda.	....
261	1·46	54·5	Do.	Do.	Elephant to left. A sword in front. Sun and moon.	Do. ..	....
262	1·5	51·5	Do.	Do.	Elephant to right. Trunk down wards ..	Legend in nagari Sri Pratapa deva raya.	....
263	1·6	54·3	Do.	Do.	Elephant trunk upraised	Legend in Canarese Deva raya ..	....
264	1·56	43·4	Do.	Do.	Elephant to left	Legend not seen	Broken at the edge not in good condition, Badly wornout,
265	1·52	24·7	Do.	Do.	Do.	(Nagari) ..	..
266	1·16	13·1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do, ..	....
267	1·7	52·1	Do.	Do.	Elephant to left symbol above the elephant.	Legend in canarese Sri Devaraya,	....
268	1·4	45·8	Do.	Do.	Running bull to right	Legend in canarease, Probably reads Devaraya,	Not in good condition,
269	1·29	24·6	Do.	Do.	Possibly elephant, Not clear	Not clear	....
270	1·6	63·1	Copper	Devaraya II	Elephant to left symbol above the elephant.	Legend in nagari reads Rajagajaganda berunda.	....
271	1·6	62·8	Do.	Do.	Elephant to left letter Do. over the elephant	Do.	....
272	1·6	58·2	Do.	Do.	Do, ...	Do, ..	....

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DEVARAYA II.

Sl. No.	Size.	Weight.	Metal.	Sovereign.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
273	1·55	57·8	Copper.	Deveraya II.	Elephant to left	Legend in nagari reads SriPratapa devarajja.	....
274	1·39	48·9	Do.	Do.	Elephant	Not clear	Not good condition,
275	1·56	51·7	Do.	Do.	Elephant to left within a circle	Raja gaja ganda berunda ..	....
276	1·49	50·6	Do.	Do.	Elephant to right	Legend in nagari not clear ..	....
277	1·58	33·4	Do.	Do.	Elephant to left, above the elephant ..	Legend in canarese, Possibly reads Manadevaraya garu,	....
278	1·03	34·8	Do.	Do.	Elephant to right	Legend in nagari reads Devaraya,	....
279	1·12	32·7	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legned nagari not clear	....
280	1·12	46·3	Do.	Do.	Elephant to right	Legend in nagari not clear) ..	....
281	1·16	44·9	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	....
282	1·21	41·8	Do.	Do.	Do. .. —	Do. ..	....
283	1·6	41·7	Do.	Do.	Elephant	Do. ..	....
284	1·6	44·6	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	....
285	1·7	44·8	Do.	Do.	Do, ...	Do. ..	....
286	1·6	44·6	Do.	Do.			
287	1·6	52	Do.	Do.	Elephant with the symbol above the elephant,	Do. ..	....
288	1·6	49·2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	....
289	1·6	48·8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	....
290	1·51	51·7	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	....
291	1·6	50·2	Do.	Do.	Elephant to left, The letter at the top ..	Legend in canarese	....
292	1·6 cm.	51·2	Do.	Do.	Elephant to left running symbol above the elephant.	Legend in nagari read as Raja Gajaganda berunda.	....
293	1·6 cm.	60·1	Do.	Do.	Elephant to left	Do.	.. .

294	1·6 cm.	52·9	Copper	Devaraya II	Devaraya Elephant to left running symbol above the elephant,	Legend in Nagari read as Raja, Gajaganda berunda.	....
295	1·6 cm·	59·2	Do.	Do,	Elephant to left. The letter 'De' in nagari is seen,	Do.	....
296	1·6 cm.	63·9	Do.	Do.	Symbol is there	Do· ..	....
297	1·18	45·7	Copper.	Devaraya II,	Elephant to right	Legend in nagari not clear ..	....
298	1·33	55·4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. (Badly wornout)	....
299	1·01	29·3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. (Not clear)	....
300	1·12	31·8	Do.	Do.	Do. (Worn out)	Do. ..	....
301	1·31	30·4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in nagari not clear	....
302	1·01	23	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
303	0·83	30·7	Do.	Do.	Elephant to right (not clear)	Do. ..	....
304	1·13	35·3	Do.	Do.	Elephant to right	Do. ..	....
305	2·6	46·6	Do.	Do.	Elephant to left	Legend not clear	....
306	1·14	34·4	Do,	Devaraya II,	Elephant to left	Do.	....
307	1·21	37·1	Do,	Do.	Elephant to right	Do. ..	....
308	1·18	38·2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do, ..	....
309	1·25	40·3	Do.	Do.	Badly worn out		
310	1·11	40·9	Do.	Do.	Elephant to right	Lengeed not clear (worn out)	....
311	1·08	34·1	Do.	Do.	Elephant	Do. ..	....
312	1·26	46·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	....
313	0·78	12·5	Gold,	Do.	Elephant to the right, The elephant is caparisoned,	Legend in Nagari	In very good condition,
314	0·78	12·5	Do.	Do.	A well executed, caparisoned elephant to the right in a liner circle.	Do. ..	....
315	0·74	12·5	Do.	Do.	A well executed elephant caparisoned with in a circle	Do.	....
316	0·77	12·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....

Sl. No.	size.	Weight.	Metal.	Soverogn.	Obverse.	Reserse.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
317	0·82	13	Gold.	Devaraya.	A well executed, caparisoned elephant within a circle.	Legend very clear in Nagari reading. Sri Devaraya	In very good condition.
318	1·05	25·5	Do,	Narasimha	Vishnu standing within a prabha. He is holding cakra in the right hand and Sankha in the left hand. Having Sankha and cakra.		
319	1·16	52·1	Do,	Devaraya I,	Uma-Mahesvara Battle axe in the right upper hand.	Legend in Nagari Sri Partapa devaraya	....
320	1·13	52	Do,	Do,	Uma-Mahesvara	Legend in Nagari Sri Pratapa deva raya.	....
					VIRANARASIMHA		
321	1·15	51	Gold,	Narasimha,	A very crude figure in sitting posture, possibly the figure of Narasimha.	Legend in Nagari in three lines, possibly reading,—Sri Pratapa Narasimha.	The coin may probably belongs to Narasimha.
322	1·13	51	Do,	Do,	Crude figure, possibly Narasimha.	Legend in Nagari Legend not clear may be reading,—Sri Pratapa Narasimha.	Do.
					SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA.		
323	1·10	25·6	Gold.	Krishnadeva,	Deity seated. The figure is not clear.	Legend not clear.	....
324	1·03	25·25	Do,	Do,	Lord Venkatesvara within arch, Sanka and cakra on either hands. The lower left hand is on the hip. The lower right hand is in varada,........	Possibly the legend reads Sri Krishna raya.	....
325	1·1	25·9	Do,	Do.	Visnu, seated.	Blank.	....
326	1·14	52·4	Gold,	Do.	A deity seated with left leg completely bent resting on the floor and the right leg also bent but projecting downwards	Legend in Nagari in three lines which reads, Sri Pratapa Krishnaraya.	....

327	1·17	26·1	Gold	Do.	Vishnu seated Four hands Right upper hand cakra, left upper hand Sankha Right lower hand abhaya,	Do.	....
328	0·86	26·1	Do.	Do.	Seated deity. Squating in Padmasana, with the left leg bent, Left hand on the leg.	Legend in Nagari Sri Pratapa Krishna ra ya.	....
329	1·16	25·9	Do.	Do.	Vishun seated conch and disus in the upper hands.	Do.	....
330	1·05	25·9	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
331	1·94	26	Do.	Do.	Lord Venkatesvara with in an arch, Sanka and cakra on either hands. The lower left hand is on the hip. The lower right hand is in varada.	The legend in Nagari reads Sri Krishnaraya.	....
332	1·03	26	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
333	1·18	25·3	Do.	Do.	Vishnu seated on a pedestal.	Legend in Nagari in three lines reads, Sri Prata pa Kri shnaraya,	....
334	1·29	51	Do.	Krishna-devaraya.	Balakrishna seated, In the right hand he is holding butter, while the left hand he is having on the left knee, Sankha to the left and cakra to the right, He is wearing wristlets, armlets, etc,	Legend in Nagari reading,— Sri Pratapa Kri shna Raya.	In very good condition.
335	1·3	51	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
336	1·18	50·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
337	1·19	50·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
338	1·25	51	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
339	1·29	51	Do.	Do.	Balakrishna in sitting posture with the left leg completely bent and resting on the floor The right leg is slightly bent, The right hand holds butter ball while the left is on the left knee.	Do.	....
340	1·21	51	Do.	Do.	Balakrishna seated. Shanka and cakra on either side.	Legend in Nagari reading Sri pratapa Krishna raya The third line (bottom) is not seen.	In very good condition.
341	1·06	51	Do.	Do.	Uma-Mahesvara type, Siva seated and Parvation the left. Has a trident on the right hand.	Legend in Nagari in three lines reading Sri Pratapa Krishna raya.	....

Sl. No.	Size.	Weight.	Metal.	Sovereign.	Obverse.	Reverze.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
342	1·17	25	Gold.	Krishna-devaraya.	Balakrishna seated, Butter ball in the right hand- Left hand is on the knee. (Leftknee) Sanka nad chakra on either side.	Legend in Nagari in three lines reading Sri Pratapa Krishna raya.	The coin is very thin.
343	1·22	52·4	Do.	Do.	Visnu seated as above with Sanka and Cakra.	Legend in Nagari Sri pratapa Krishna raya.	....
344	1·14	51·8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
345	1·12	52	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
346	1·17	52·2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Not clear.	....
347	1·14	52·2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
348	1·14	52·2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in Nagari.	....
349	1·10	51·6	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
350	1·15	51·8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Same legend in Nagari Sri Pratapa Krishna raya,	....
351	1·13	52	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Good condition.
352	1·18	51·8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
353	1·19	51·8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Same legend as above but incomplete.	....
354	1·15	51·4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
355	1·13	51·8	Do.	Do.	Visnu seated, Sanka and Cakra on either side,	Legend in Nagari.	....
356	1·07	35·2	Do.	Do.	(The figures is not clear)	Do.	....
357	1·09	34·4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
358	1·07	31·1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
359	1·13	32·8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
360	1·09	32·4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
361	1·15	25·6	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
362	1.10	25.8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....

363	1·22	26·1	Gold	Krishnadevaraya	Do.	Do.	....
364	0·99	25·8	Do.	Do.	Visnu seated. Sanka and Chakra on either side. The figure is embossed.	Do.	....
365	1·04	25·9	Do.	Do.	The figure is embossed	Do.	....
366	1·03	25·8	Do.	Do.	The figure is not clear	Do.	....
367	1·03	25·8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
368	1·08	26·1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in Nagari Sri Pratapa Krishnaraya.	....
369	1·05	25·9	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Legend is not clear	....
370	1·05	25·8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in Nagari Sri Pratapa Krishna-raya.	....
371	1·045	26·1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
372	1·04	25·8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
373	1·10	25·9	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
374	0.99	25·8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
375	1·06	25·8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
376	0·97	25·8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
377	1·06	25·9	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
378	1·01	25·9	Do.	Do.	The figure is not clear.	Do.	....
379	1·01	25·8	Do.	Do.	Do.	The last line raya not seen ..	——
						Do.	
380	1·29	50·4	Do.	Copper	Garuda to right	Legend in Nagari Sri Krishnaraya.	....
381	1·13	37·7	Do.	Do.	Garuda not clear	Do. ..	....
382	1·26	49·1	Do.	Do.	Garuda to right. A conch is also seen in the front.	Legend in Nagari reads Sri Pratapa Krishnaraya.	....
3[illegible]3	1·39	53·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in Nagari not clear ..	....
[illegible]	1·8	59·4	Do.	Do.	Garuda to right conch is seen	Legend in Nagari reads Sri Pratapa Krishnaraya.	....

Sl. No.	Size.	Weight.	Metal.	Sovereign.	Observe.	Reverse.	Remarks.
		GRAMS					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
					KRISHNA DEVARAYA.		
385	1·19	37·9	Copper	Krishna devaraya.	Garuda to right No conch.	Legend in nagari reads Sri Pratapa Krishdaraya.	....
386	1·35	52·2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	....
387	1·36	55·1	Do.	Do.	Garuda (not clear) No conch	Do. ..	....
388	1·18	51·3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	....
389	1·31	44·8	Do.	Do.	Garuda not clear No conch	Legend not clear	....
390	1·38	46·1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend nagari Sri Pratapa Krishna Raya.	....
391	1·24	30·7	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	....
392	1·6	96·6	Do.	Do.	Uma-Maheswara Uma on the left	Mountain like thing at the centre. Around the rim of the coin the legend reads Vijayaraya,	....
393	1·47	54·7	Do.	Do.	Crude figure of Garuda	Legend in nagari not clear ..	....
394	1·26	45·5	Do.	Do.	Figure of Garuda	Not clear	....
395	1·26	51·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in nagari Krishna Raya ..	....
396	1·36	46·9	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend not clear	....
397	1·24	40·3	Do.	Do.	Garuda to right	Legend in nagari Sri Krishna Raya.	....
398	1·04	25·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend not clear	....
399	1·36	48·9	Do.	Do.	Figure of Garuda facing front Sun and moon.	Legend in nagari Sri Pratapa krishna raya.	....
400	1·46	44·3	Do.	Do.	Garuda (no wings)	Do. ..	....
401	1·3	48·6	Do.	Do.	Garuda to right	Legend in nagari reads Sri Pratapa Krishna Raya.	....
402	1·34	52·3	Do.	Do.	Garuda	Legend in nagari Sri pratapa krishnaraya.	....

403	1·19	44·0	Copper.	Do.	Garuda to right	Nagari legend Sri Pratapa Krishna Raya.	....
404	1·28	35·1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend not clear	....
405	1·31	52·9	Copper.	Do.	Garuda facing front	Legend not clear. Krishnaraya	....
406	1·22	20·4	Do.	Do.	Garuda with wings	Legend in canarese Deva is seen.	....
407	0·97	20·4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in nagari not clear	....
408	1·28	45·2	Do.	Do.	Garuda	Do.	....
409	1·3	46·0	Do.	Do.	Garuda not clear	Do.	....
410	1·14	27·6	Do.	Do.	Garuda	Do.	....
411	1·11	41·1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
412	1·11	49·4	Do.	Do.	Hanuman to left	Legend in nagari Sri Krishnaraya.	....
413	1·23	46·9	Do.	Do.	Garuda to right	Do.	....
414	1·2	42·3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
415	1·14	28·5	Do.	Do.	Garuda with wing to front	Legend in nagari Sri Pratapa Krishna Raya.	....
416	1·16	32·1	Do.	Do.	Garuda to right	Do.	....
417	1·15	32·4	Do.	Do.	Garuda (badly corroded)	Legend in nagari (Badly worn out)	....
418	1·17	32·4	Do.	Do.	Garuda to right	Do.	....
419	1·51	54·6	Do.	Do.	Garuda	Legend in nagari (not clear)	....
420	1·31	56·3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
421	1·41	50·3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
422	1·25	29·7	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
423	1·45	35·1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in nagari	....
424	1·45	35·2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
425	1·26	25·3	Do.	Do	Garuda with wing	Legend in canarese	....
426	1·07	52·6	Gold	..	Vishnu and consorts either side standing	Blank.	
427	1·14	50·[illegible]	„	Sri krishna-devaraya.	Seated Balakrishna	Legend in Nagari reads Sri Pratapa Krishnadevaraya.	

Sl. No.	Size.	Weight. GRAMS.	Metal.	Soverein.	Observe.	Reverse.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
					KRISHNA DEVARAYA·		
428	1·12	50·3	Gold.	Krishnadeva-raya.	Seated Balakrishna ..	Legend in Nagari reads Sri Pratapa Krishna devaraya.	Do.
429	1·19	51·2	„	„	Seated Balakrishna ..	Do.	
430	1·16	51·1	„	„	Seated deity ..	Do. (not very clear)	
431	1·16	51·1	„	„	Do. ..	Do.	
432	1·09	26·1	„	„	The figure is not clear ..	Legend in Nagari not clear.	
433	1·04	26·3	„	„	Seated deity, Sanka and chakra ..	Legend in Nagari reads Sri Pratapa Krishna-deva Raya.	
434	1·22	33·9	„	Copper.	Garuda to right ..	Legend in Nagari (Not clear.)	
435	1·17	32·3	„	„	Garuda with wings ..	Legend in Nagari (Not clear.)	..
436	1·22	48·3	„	„	Do. ..	Do.	
437	1·23	32·4	„	„	Do. ..	Do.	
438	1·18	46·1	„	„	Do. ..	Legend in Nagari Sri Pratapa Krishnaraya	
439	1·28	43·5	„	„	Garuda (worn out) ..	Worn out	
440	1·23	49·7	„	„	Garuda with wings ..	Legend in Nagari (not clear) ..	„
441	1·4	82·3	„	„	Garuda with wings standing and chakra above.	Legend in Nagari in three lines Pratapa krishnaraya. .	
442	1·3	43·1	„	..	Not clear ..	On one side the legend reads Muddukrishna.	
443	0·92	26·1	Gold.	„	Deity seated. Cakra seen in the left. The figure is not clear.	Legend not clear.	
444	1·51	50·3	Copper.	„	Standing bull. Sun and moon above ..	Legend in canarese, the legend is not clear. Only Raya is clear.	
445	1·09	52·4	„	„	Seated Visnu Sakha and cakra above. ..	Legend not clear.	
446	1·12	26·3	„	„	Do.	Legend not clear. Legend in Nagari Sri Pratapa Krishnaraya.	

447	1·06	26·1	Gold·	Krishnaraya.	Seated Visnu Sankha and cakra above	Legend not clear. Legend inagariN Sri Pratapa Krishna raya.	
448	1·12	26·1	Gold.	Sri Krishna-devaraya.	Seated figure conch and discus on either side at the top.	Legend in Nagari in the three lines read Sri Pratapa Krishnaraya.	I.A.1891. Pl.II.27b
449	1·08	26·2	,,	,,	The figure is not clear. ..	Probably Krishnaraya the legend is also not clear.	,,
450	1·01	26·2	,,	,,	Do. ..	The first in two lines are readable but not very clear.	,,
451	1·13	26·1	,,	,,	Seated figure conch and discuss as above ..	Legend not clear but reads Sri Pratapa Krishnaraya.	
452	1·11	25·4	,,	,,	Figure not clear ..	Legend not clear but reads as above	
453	18·9	32·573	,,	Krishnadeva-raya.	Seated figure Probably Balakrishna ..	Legend in Nagari which reads Sri Pratapa Krishna raya.	VSCV. Pl. 11 N. 14·15.
454	2·07	32·505	,,	,,	Do. ..	Do.	
455	1·91	32·815	,,	,,	Seated figure Balakrishna ..	Legend in Nagari Sri Pratapa Krishnaraya.	
456	1·79	32·696	,,	,,	Seated figure not clear ..	Legend in Nagari not clear.	
457	2·34	33·094	,,	,,	Seated Balakrishna ..	Legend in Nagari reads Sri Pratapa krishnaraya.	
458	1·87	33·025	,,	,,	Do. ..	Do.	
459	1·02	25·0	,,	,,	The figure is not clear ..	The last line Raya not seen	
460	1·03	25·6	,,	,,	Do. ..	Do.	
461	0·99	25·7	,,	,,	No figure. The figure not clear ..	Legend in Nagari Sri Pratapa Krishnaraya.	
462	1·01	25·6	,,	,,	Do. ..	Do.	
463	1·04	26·1	,,	,,	Do. ..	Do.	
464	1·02	26·1	,,	,,	Do. ..	Do.	
465	1·06	25·7	,,	,,	Do. ..	Do.	
466	1·05	25·9	,,	,,	Do. ..	Do.	
467	1·05	25·7	,,	,,	Do. ..	Do.	
468	0·99	25·7	,,	,,	Do. ..	Do.	

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Sl. No.	Size.	Weight. GRAMS.	Metal.	Soverein.	Observe.	Reverse.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
					KRISHNA DEVARAYA.		
469	1·27	47·3	Copper.	Krishnadeva-raya.	Garuda facing right ..	Legend in Nagari Sri Pratapa Krishnaraya.	
470	1·28	50·2	,,	,,	Garuda ..	Do.	
471	1·31	43·5	,,	,,	Garuda with folded hands ..	Do.	
472	1·16	39·6	,,	,,	Garuda ..	Legend in Nagari not clear.	
473	1·31	20·2	,,	,,	Garuda ..	Legend in Nagari Pratapa krisna-raya.	
474	1·6 c.m. (0·5 cm. thick)	124·2	,,	,,	Crude figure of Garuda not clearly seen ..	Do.	Unsually big size.
475	,,	130·7	,,	,,	Clear figure of Garuda ..	Do. ..	,,
476	1·36	51·4	,,	,,	Garuda to right ..	Do.	,,
477	1·36	35·5	,,	,,	Do. ..	Do. ..	,,
478	2 cm. (0·64 cm. thick)	252·9	,,	,,	Do. ..	Do. ..	Unsually big size.
479	1·05	23·8	,,	,,	Garuda ..	Legend in Nagari not clear ..	,,
480	1·26	43·8	,,	,,	Garuda (not clear) ..	Do. ..	Worn out.
481	1·22	41·3	,,	,,	Do. ..	Do. ..	Worn out.
482	1·39	50·8	,,	,,	Garuda to left ..	Legend in Nagari Sri Pratapa-krishnaraya.	
483	1·23	55·7	,,	,,	Crude representation of Garuda ..	Legend in Nagari not clear.	
484	1·39	48·1	,,	,,	Garuda to right .	Legend in Nagari Sri Pratapa-Krishnaraya.	
485	1·04	25·5	Gold.	,,	Balakrishna seated Buter bell in the right hand. The left hand is on the knee (left knee) Sankhu and chakra on either side.	Legend in Nagari in three lines reading Sri Pratapa Krishna raya.	....
486	1·03	25·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....

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487	1·05	25·5	Gold	Krishnadeva-raya.	Balakrishna and Sankhu chakra on either side.	Legend in Nagari in three lines Sri Pratapa Krishnadevaraya.	.... Good condition
488	1·09	25·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	..
489	1·05	25·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	..
490	1·10	25·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
491	1·13	25·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
492	1·13	52	Do.	Do.	Visnu seated. Conch and discs in the upper hands.	Legend reals Sri Prarapa Krishna raya.	....
493	1·25	52	Do.	Do.	Vishnu seated. Right side discus, left side conch.	Do.	....
494	1·24	52	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
495	1·21	52·1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
496	1·17	52·1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
497	1·21	52·7	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
498	1·21	52	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
499	1·19	52	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
500	1·18	52	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend not very clear.	....
501	1·20	52	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sri Pratapa Krishnaraya.	
					ACHYUTA RAYA		
502	1·02	25·7	Do.	Achyuta raya.	Gande—berunda standing carrying four elephants.	Sri Pratapa Achyuta Raya legend in Nagari.	....
503	1·04	25·9	Do.	Do.	Do.	No legend—blank.	....
504	1·11	52·3	Do.	Do.	Ganda burunda.	Sri Pratapa Achyuta Raya in Nagari.	....
505	1·07	50·6	Do.	Do.	Ganda berunda	Legend in Nagari Paratapa Achyuta Raya.	....
506	1·8	251·2	Copper.	Do.	Do.	Legend in Nagari reads Achyuta Raya.	[illegible]cm.thickness
507	1·21	45·4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....

ACHYUTARAYA.

Sl. No.	Size.	Weight.	Metal.	Sovereign.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
508	1·03	50·5	Gold.	Achutta raya.	Gandaberunda or double headed eagle is shown. It is wearing necklace. It is carrying an elephant. But the figure of the elephant is not clear.	The legend in Nagari is not very clear. It probably reads Sri Pratapa Achyutaraya	....
509	1·07	50·5	Do.	Do.	Gandaberunda or double headed eagle.	The legend is not clear.	....
				Do.	Gandaberunda carrying elephants on both beaks. The elephant trunk is upraised.	probaly reads Sri Pratapa Achyutaraya	
510	1.09	50	Do.	Do.	Gandaberunda double headed eagle. The eagle has ornaments round the neck.	The legend in Nagari Sri Pratapa Achyutaraya.	....
511	1·05	50	Do.	Do.	Do.	The legend is worn out. It possibly reads Sri Pratapa Achyutaraya.	....
512	1·12	50	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend not clear.	
513	1·09	50	Do.	Do.	Do.	....	
514	1·13	50·5	Do.	Do.	Gandaberunda, four elephants carried by double headed eagle.	Legen in Nagari. in three lines reading Sri Pratapa Achyutaraya	Very good condition.
515	1·17	25·5	Do.	Do.	Gandaberunda, having ornaments in the neck. Four elephants with upraised trunks. Two elephants in the beaks and the two near the feet.	Legend in Nagari in three lines. Sri Pratapa Achyutaraya	Very good condition.
516	0·099	25·5	Do.	Do.	Gandaberunda. Four elephants as usual.	The legend is not clear.	
517	1·02	25·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
519	1·03	26	Do.	Do.	Ganda berunda. The beaks of the eagle is big. The figure of elephants are not clear. The figures of Gandaberunda is in some what high relief.	Do.	
519	1·03	26	Do.	Do.	Ganda berunda. The figures of Ganda berunda is very clear.	Do.	

SADASIVARAYA

519A	1·12	52·8	Gold.	Sadasiva-raya.	Lakshminarayana. Conch and discus in the upper hands.	Legend in Nagari reads Sri Sadasiva Raya.	VSCV P* II No. 20
520	1·09	52·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
521	1·11	52·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
522	„	52·7	Do.	Do.	Figure not clear. Possibly Lakshmi narayana.	Legend not clear.	....
523	1·18	52·5	Do.	Do.	Lakshminarayana Conch and discus. Sun and moon very clear.	Legend in Nagari reads Sadasiva-raya.	....
524	1·04	52·5	Do.	Do.	Figure of Lakshmi Narayanan not clear.	Legend not very clear.	....
525	1·09	52·3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
526	1·68	33·942	Do.	Do.	Lakshmi Narayana seated.	Legend in Nagari Sri Sadasiva-raya (not clear).	V·S.C.V.I.I.II No. 20. Good condition.
527	1·71	34·135	Do.	Do.	Lakshmi Narayana.	Legend in Nagari reads Sri Sadasiva-raya (not clear).	„
528	1·14	50·5	Do.	Do.	Lord Vishnu and Lakshmi seated on a raised seat.	Legend is nagari in three lines reading Sri Pratapa Sadasi varaya.	Good condition.
529	1·15	51	Do.	Do.	Lord Vishnu and Lakshmi seated on a raised seat. Moon at the top is clear.	Legend is not very clear. But it reads Sri Sadasivaraya.	....
530	1·07	51	Do.	Do.	Uma-Mahaesvara seated on the right hand trisula and on the left hand anklope.	Legend in Nagari in three lines Sri Sadasivaraya.	....
531	1·09	51·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Edges slightly broken.
532	1·12	25·25	Do.	Do.	Lakshminarayana. Vishnu seated. Lakshmi on the left. Chakra on the right hand and sankha on the left hand.	Legend in Nagari in three lines—Sri Sadasivarayalu.	....
533	1·12	52·8	Do.	Sadasiva.	Uma-Maheswara. Uma seated to the left. Right hand trisula, left hand antelope.	Legend in Nagari in three lines—Sri Sadasivaraya.	The bottom line not seen properly.
534	1·09	52·8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....

SADASIVARAYA.

Sl. No. (1)	Size. (2)	Weight. (3)	Metal. (4)	Sovereign. (5)	Obverse. (6)	Reverse. (7)	Remarks. (8)
535	1·14	52·3	Gold.	Sadasiva	Lakshminarayana. Seated. Conch and discus in the upper hands.	Probably the legends read Sri Sadasiva raya.	....
536	1·01	51	Do.	Sadasivaraya.	Lakshminarayana seated on a asana. Left hand probably sankha.	Legend in Nagari in three lines reading Sri Pratapa Sadasiva raya.	....
537	1·22	51·25	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
538	1 cm.	25·5	Do.	Do.	Lakshmi Narayana Sankha on the left and chakra in the right hand Lower right hand abhaya mudra.	Legend is not very clear, but reads.— Sri Pratapa Sadasiva raya.	The finger is very clear.
539	1·02	25·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in Nagari in three lines.— Sri Pratapa Sadasiva raya.	Very good condition.
540	1·02	25·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend not clear	Do.
541	0·78	12	Do.	Do.		Do.	The coins much worn out. Identification not possible.
542	0·74	12	Do.	Do.		Do.	Do.
543	0·79	12	Do.	Do.		Do.	Do.
544	0·72	12	Do.	Do.		The legend probably reads Sri Sadasiva raya.	The word Sri is not seen.

TIRUMALARAYA.

Sl. No. (1)	Size. (2)	Weight. (3)	Metal. (4)	Sovereign. (5)	Obverse. (6)	Reverse. (7)	Remarks. (8)
545	1·47	46·3	Copper	Tirumalaraya.	Boar	Worn out	....
546	0·97	33·2	Do.	Do.	Not clear	Not clear	....
547	1·51	52·8	Do.	Tirumala Raya.	Boar	Legend not clear	....
548	1·49	51·1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
549	1·54	51·5	Do.	....	Two figures worshipping in between a dagger	Do.	....

550	1·19	51	Gold.	Tirumala Raya,	Lord Rama is seated with Sita to the left Lakshmana standing with his hands joined in obedience,	Legend in Nagari in three lines— Sri Ti ru ma la rayalu.	Per good conditions.
551	0·95	26	Dn.	Do.	Same as above, But the figure of Lakshmana is not seen because the edge is cut.	Do	Half varaha,
552	0·99	25·9	Do.	Do.	Rama with Lakshmana standing in obedience with a bow and with folded hands.	Legend in Nagari in three lines Sri Pra Ti ru Ma'la ra ya lu,	....
553	1·07	25·9	Do.	Do,	Rama and Sita seated, Lakshmana standing.	Legend not clear, ...	....
554	1·48	67·94	Do.	Tirumala Raya.	Two gods, possibibly Rama and Sita seated. Lakshmana with bow standing.	Legend in nagari not clear ..	....
555	1·71	33·89	Do.	Tirumala Raya.	Three deites seated, Vishnu and consorts on either side	Legend not readable	....
556	1·44	16·88	Do.	Do,	Three deities. God and goddess seated and other deity standing.	Legend in nagari not clear ..	I.A. 1891 P. I. II clear Ro. N. 33.
557	1·49	16·85	Do.	Do,	Rama and Sita seated. Lakshma with a bow standing.	Do,	....
558	1·54	50·7	Do.	Do.	Boar	Legend in nagari reads Sri Tirumala raya,	....

VENKATAPATIRAYA II.

559	1·51	52·8	Copper.	Venkatapatiraya II.	Hanuman to left	Legend not clear	....
560	1·34	61·6	Do.	Do.	Hanuman	Legend not clear, worn out ..	....
561	1·43	50·8	Do.	Do.	Hanuman to left	Legend in nagari not clear ..	....
562	1·5	49·4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in three lines Sri Ven ka pa ti raya.	....
563	1·51	51·1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend not clear	....
564	1·44	49·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
565	1·6	49·6	Do.	Do.	Hanuman worn out	Legend in kanarese, the letters ra, ya are seen.	..
565A	1·31	49·6	Do.	Do.	Vishnu standing	Kanarese legend not clear ..	....

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VENKATAPATIRAYA II.

Sl. No.	Size	Weight	Metal	Severeignc	Obxerse	Reverst	Remaros
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
566	1·32	48·4	Copper	Venkatapatiraya	Venkateswarara..	Legend in canarese in two lines bot clear.	....
567	1·28	44·4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
568	1·43	52·6	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. .. .. .. Legend in canarese reads Venkata Not clear.	....
569	1·15	39·5	Do.	Do.	Fish on one side	Not clear	....
570	1·51	51·2	Do.	Do.	Hanuman to left	Do.	....
571	1·96	34·44	Do.	Do.	Venkateswarara standing within a prabha embossed. Four handed. Chakra right hand. Sanku left hand. Lower left hand in the hip.	Legend reads in nagari Sri Venkataraya	....
572	1·83	34·24	Do.	Do.	Not very clear.	Legend-nagari not clear.	....
573	1·78	34·25	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do ..	....
574	1·45	17·07	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	....
575	1·45	17·028	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	....
576	0·98	47·5	Do.	Do.	Possibly Hanuman	Legend in nagari not clear ..	I.A. Vol. 23, 1894.
577	0·97	45·3	Do.	Do.	Hanuman	Do. ..	....
578	1·06	48·4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	....
579	0·95	51·1	Copper.	Do.	Do.	Legend not clear	....
580	0·94	46·0	Do.	Do.	Figure of Hanuman	Do. ..	....
581	0·96	49·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in nagari	....
582	1·03	43·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
583	0·97	44·6	Do.	Do.	Do. .. ..;	Do.	....
584	0·96	51·2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
585	0·97	50·0	Do.	Do.	Figure not clear..	Not clear	

586	0·98	42·6	Copper.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
587	1·01	48·0	Do.	Do.	Figure of Hanuman	Do.	I.A. 1894 vol. 23.
588	1·03	26·1	Gold	Vira Venkata-raya	Venkateswara standing four hands within a prabhavali.	Legend in Nageri not clear	....
589	0·9	26·3	Do.	Venkataraya I.	Venkateswara standing four armed	Do,	....
590	1·23	52·7	Do.	Venkatapati-raya II.	Lord Venkateswara, with in an arch	Legend in Nagari (not clear)	....
591	1·73	34·09	Do.	Venkataraya	Venkateswara standing with conch and discs, The figure is some what thick and repoused.	The legend not clear	I,A, 1891 PI, II No, 35.
592	1·85	33·85	Do.	Do.	Lord Venkateswaru standing with in a dotted arch like thing,	The legend is not clear, The script is not clear. It may be nandi nagari.	....
593	1·75	34·01	Do.	Venkatapati-raya.	Lord Venkateswara standing within a prabha.	Legend may be nagari and possibly reads sri ranga raya.	C.S.I. No 1,05
594	1·91	83·95	Do.	Venkatapati-raya II.	Do.	Legend in nagari reads Sri venka-tesvaraya na mah.	I,A, 1891 P.I. I No. 35.
595	1·68	34·14	Do.	Venkatapati-raya.	Standing figure not very clear	Do.	Do,
596	1·73	33·48	Do.	Venkatapati-raya II.	Venkateswara within an arch, Lower left hand on the hip. The figure is not very clear.	Legend in nagari in three lines. Not clear,	....
597	1·17	50·5	Do.	Do.	Lord Vishnu (Venkatesa) standing with chakra in the right hand and sanka in the left hand.	A two line legend, The third line is not seen, Sri Venkata,	It is possible venkatesa,
598	1·18	52·5	Gold.	Do.	Lord Venkateswara standing with his consorts on either side.	No legend black	....
599	1·17	52·6	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
600	1·14	52·3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
601	1·16	52·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
602	1·14	52·3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....
603	1·11	52·3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....

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VENKATAPALLI RAYA

Sl. No.	Size.	Weight.	Metal.	Sovereign.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
604	1·13	52·6	Gold	Venkatapati Raya	Lord Venkateswara standing with his consorts on either side, The deity (consort on the rightside not seen), The edge is cut,	No legnd block ..	....
605	1 19	52·6	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	....
606	1·07	52·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	....
607	1·09	52·1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	....
608	1·09	52·8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	....
809	1·18	52·8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	....

SRI RANGARAYA III

Sl. No.	Size.	Weight.	Metal.	Sovereign.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.
610	1·13	51	Gold	Sri Ranga Raya III.	Lord Venkatesa within an arch ..	Legend in Nagari in three lines Sri Venkateswaraya namah,	
611	1·06	26	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
612	1·01	26	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
613	1·23	51	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
614	1·17	51	Do.	Do.	Lord Venkateswara (Very crude)	No legend	
615	1·16	51	Do.	Do.	Lord Venkateswara with sankha and Cakra	Do.	
616	1·18	51	Do.	Do.	Lord Venkateswara four handed. Sankha and carka upper hands Lower right hand Varada and lower left hand touching the thigh.	Do.	
617	1·13	51	Do.	Do.	Lord Venkateswara figure not very clear. ..	Do.	
618	Do.	51	Do.	Do.	Lord Venkatesa (Visnu) with and discuss. The leg portion not clear. Crude figure.	Do.	
619	1·12	51	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	

620	1·16	51	Do.	Do.	Lord Venkateswara four armed sanku and cakra upper hands, right lower hand abhaya and left lower on the thigh, Vishnu with in a dotted circle.	Do.
621	1·21	51·5	Do.	Do.	Four armed Venkateswara legs	Do.
622	1·14	51·5	Do.	Do.	Lord Venkateswara four armed, standing right hand cakra, left hand sanka, lower right hand in abhaya and lower left hand resting on a mace (gada) Flanked by Devis.	Blank.
623	1·09	51·5	Do.	Do.	Do,	
624	1·12	51·5	Do.	Do.	Lord Venkateswara four armed, standing right hand cakra, left hand sanka, lower right hand in abhaya and lower left hand resting on a mace (gada) Flanked by Devis. The figure is thin, ling.	Do.
625	1·08	26·1	Do.	Do.	Lord Venkateswara standing within a prabha embossed. Four handed cakra and right hand sanku left hand lower left hand on the hip good.	Legend read as in Nagari Sri Venkataswara namah.
626	0·97	26·2	Do.	Do.	Do,	Do,
627	1·15	26·2	Do.	Do.	Lord Venkateswara in side a thin line of prabha,	Legend in Nagari Sri Venkateswaraya namah.
628	1·11	2·62	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
629	1·08	25·6	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
630	1·04	26·4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
631	1·14	26·6	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
632	1·01	26·6	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
633	1·10	26·7	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
634	1·10	26·3	Do.	Do.	Lord Venkateswara in side a thin line of prapha (embossed)	Do.
635	1·01	26·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
636	1·17		Do.	Do.	Lord Venkateswara four armed standing within a prabha, sanku and cakra upper hand right lower hand in abeya and left lower hand on the hip.	Legend not clear.

SRI RANGA RAYA III.

Sl. No.	Size.	Weight.	Metal.	Sovereign.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
637	0·9	26·5	Gold	Sri Rangaraya III.	Lord Venkateswara standing flanked on both sides by Sri Devi and Bhudevi. upper right hand cakra. lower right hand in abhaya, upper left hand sanku, lower left hand possibly resting on gada.	Blank.	
638	0·99	26·3	Do.	Do.	Lord Venkateswara standing sanka and cakra.	Legend not clear.	
639	1·21	52·2	Do.	Do.	Lord Venkateswara standing figure not very	Legend not clear.	
640	1·21	52·7	Do.	Do,	Lord Venkateswara Sanku and cakra lower right hand abhya and lower by on the hip.	Legend in Nagari Sri Venkateswarai ya namah,	
641	1·17	52·8	Do.	Do.	A seated deity probably Vishnu. Very crude.	Legend in Nagari possibly read SriRanga Raya-	
642	1·18	52·8	Do.	Do.	Vishnu with an arch, Four armed	Legend not clear. Venkataraya.	
643	1·20	52·7	Do.	Do.	Lord Venkatesa within an arch, ...	Legend in Nagari.	
644	1·14	52·2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legend in Nagari Sri Venkatesa-raya namah.	
645	1·17	26·4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	

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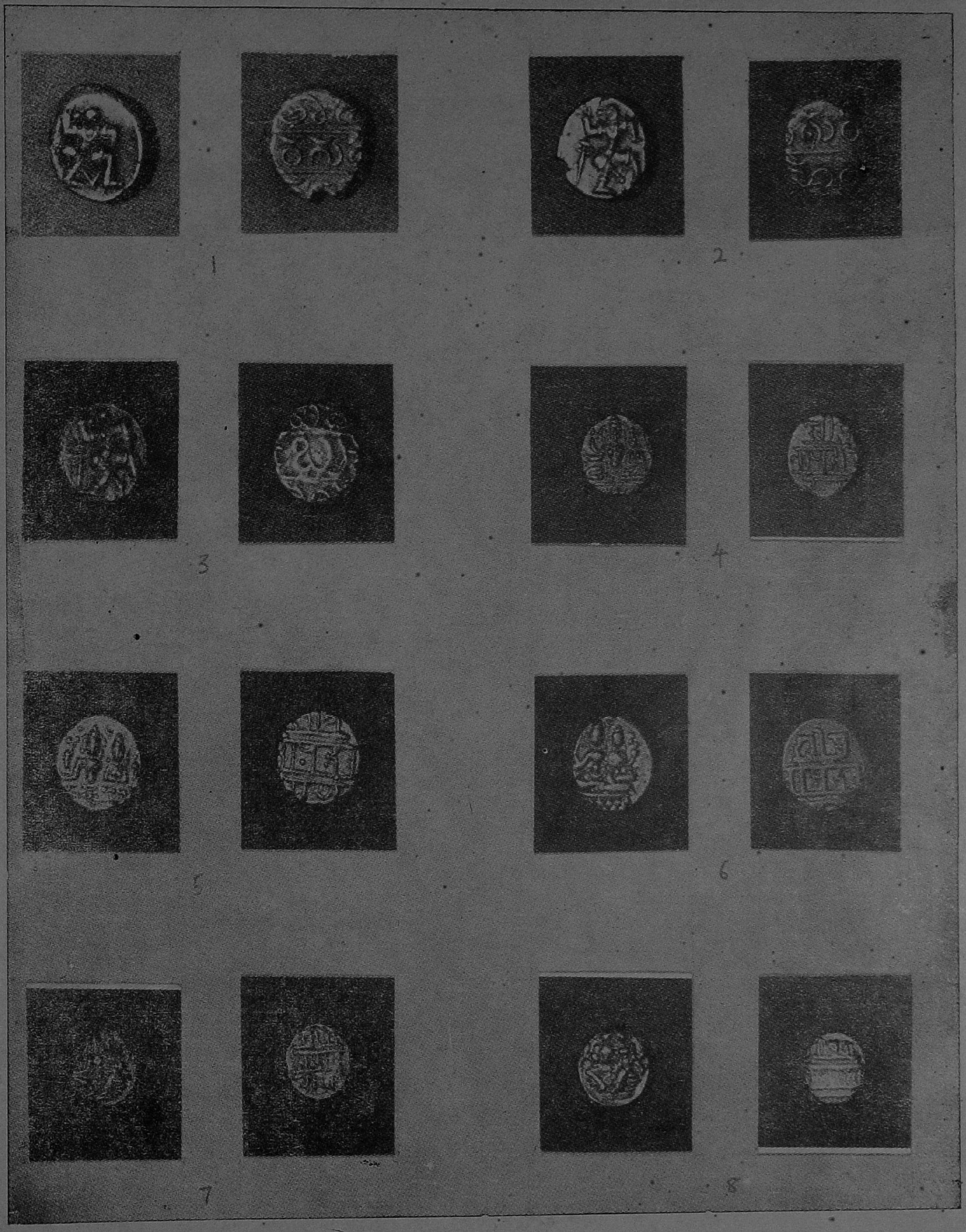

1. Deva Raya I (Gold).
2. Deva Raya I (Copper). Rev. Legend : Sri Nilakantha.
3. Deva Raya I (Copper) obverse.
4. Deva Raya I (Copper) reverse.
5. Deva Raya II (Copper).
6. Deva Raya II (Copper).
7. Deva Raya II (Copper).
8. Deva Raya II (Copper).

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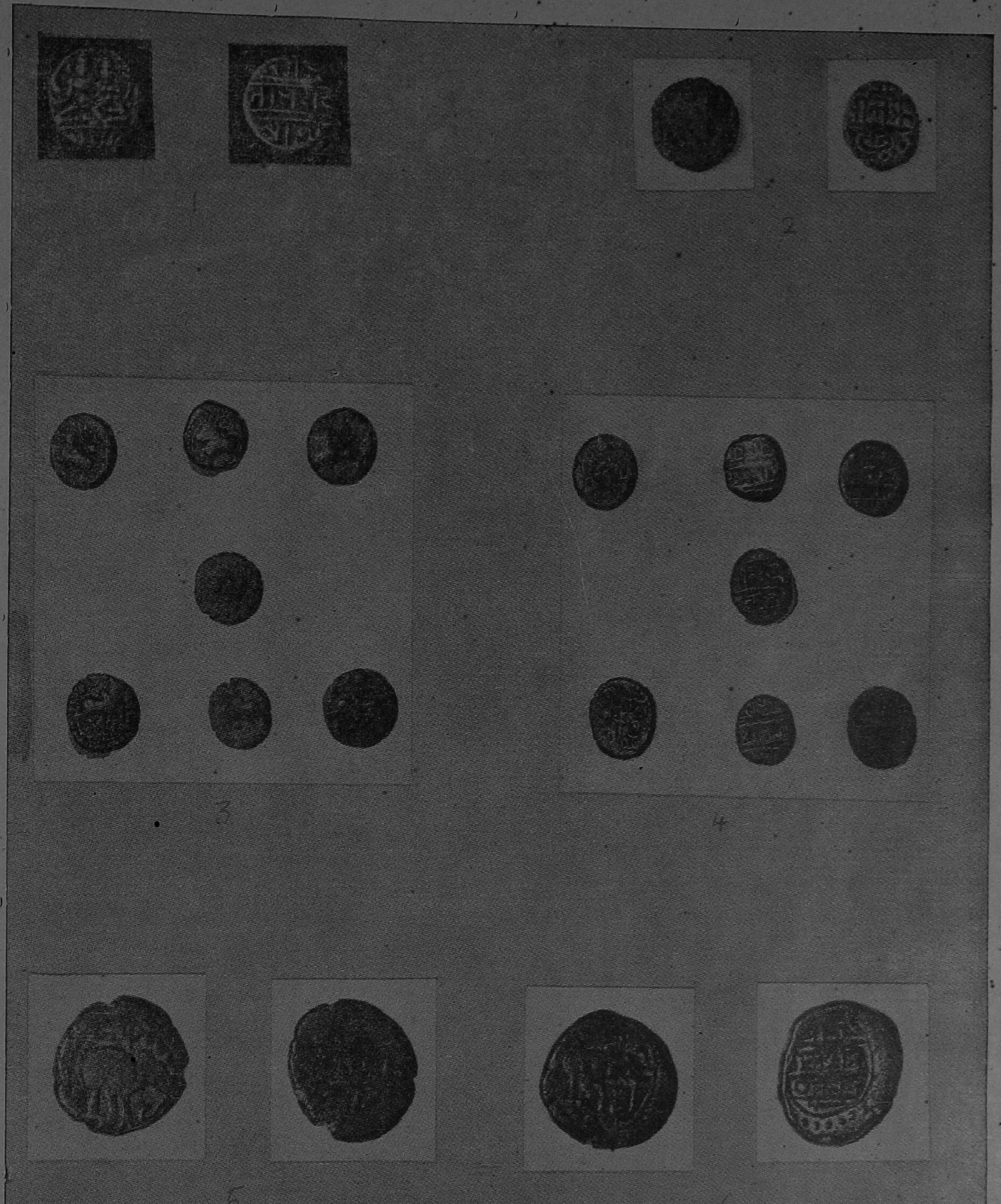

1. Krishnadeva Raya (Gold).
2. Krishnadeva Raya (Gold).
3. Krishnadeva Raya (Gold).
4. Krishnadeva Raya (Gold).
5. Krishnadeva Raya (Copper).
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7. Krishnadeva Raya (Copper).
8. Krishnadeva Raya (Copper).

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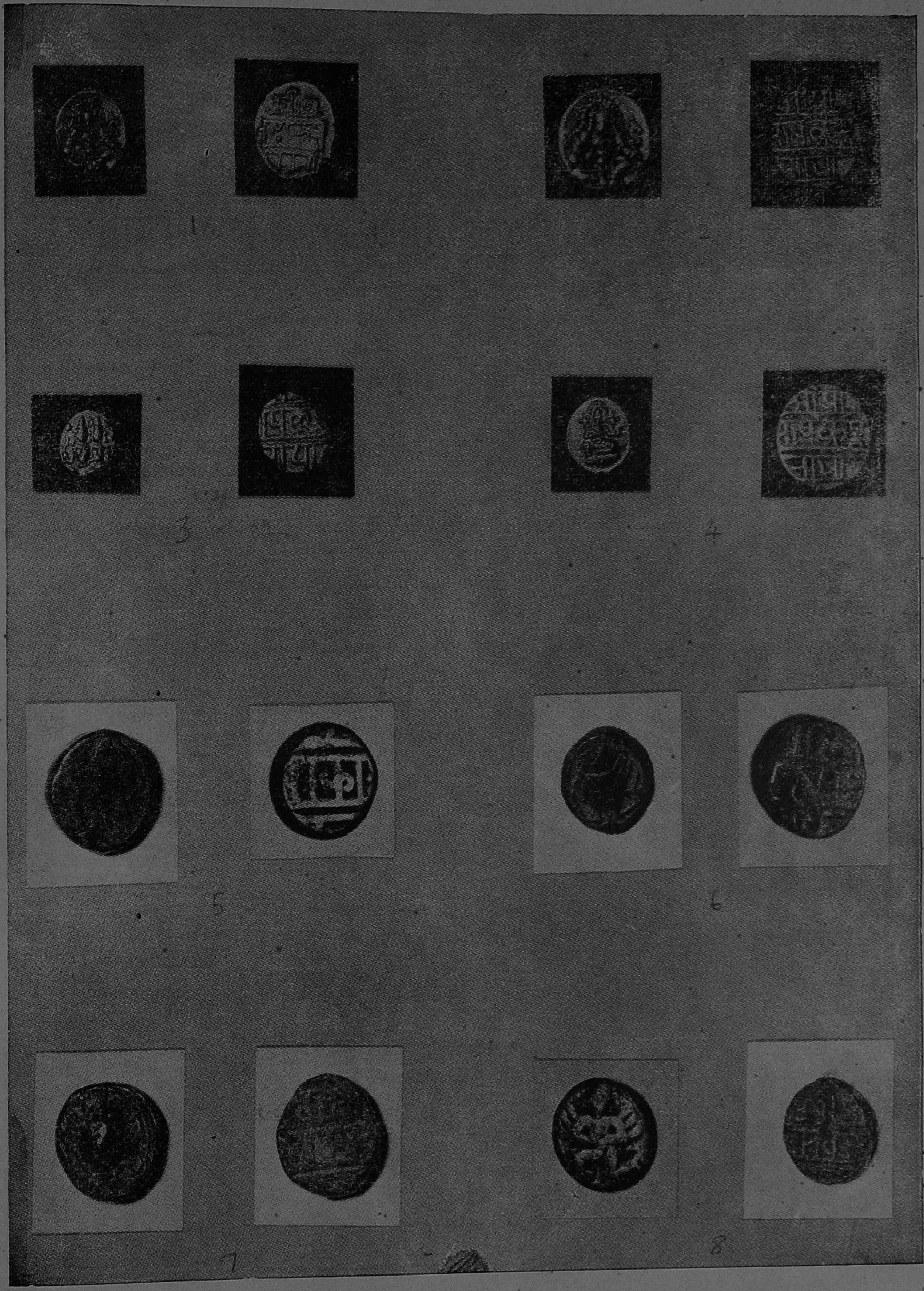

1. Sadasiva Raya (Gold).
2. Sadasiva Raya (Gold).
3. Achyuta Raya (Gold).
4. Achyuta Raya (Copper).
5. Tirumala Raya (Gold).
6. Tirumala Raya (Gold).

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